

The genus *Coleus* (Lamiaceae) in Central Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Burundi), with the description of 15 new species

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Abstract

The genus *Coleus* is revised for DR. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, based on herbarium taxonomy. Ninety-five taxa are reported (89 species, 1 subspecies, 5 varieties). Fifteen new species and one new variety are described (*Coleus duvigneaudii*, *C. esculentus* var. *kolweziensis*, *C. hildei*, *C. kaminaensis*, *C. kundelunguensis*, *C. linarioides*, *C. lisowskii*, *C. marunguensis*, *C. minusculus*, *C. mitwabaensis*, *C. mystax*, *C. pengbelensis*, *C. piscatorum*, *C. pseudoschizophyllus*, *C. ruziziensis* and *C. zigzag*). Fourteen species are newly recorded in DR. Congo and two species are newly recorded in Burundi. Four new combinations are made (*Coleus betonicifolius* var. *kasomenensis*, *C. esculentus* var. *densus*, *C. esculentus* var. *primulinus* and *C. parvifolius*). Ten names are lectotypified. One name is neotypified. Thirteen new synonyms are reported. Particular attention is paid to the *Coleus bojeri* complex. Three names are resurrected to accommodate the extensive variation patterns in Central Africa (*C. chevalieri*, *C. collinus* and *C. heterotrichus*); their distribution in Africa is outlined and the circumscription of *C. bojeri* is amended accordingly. Fifteen taxa are endemic to the study region. A determination key is provided.

Key words: Distribution, endemic, flora, identification key, Katanga, new records, taxonomy



Academic editor: Eberhard Fischer

Received: 12 June 2024

Accepted: 31 July 2024

Published: 2 September 2024

Citation: Meerts PJ, Paton AJ (2024)

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PhytoKeys 246: 71–178. <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.246.129476>

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Introduction

The circumscription of the genus *Coleus* Lour. (Lamiaceae) has changed considerably in the last decades, producing a copious amount of synonymy. *Coleus* was transferred to *Plectranthus* L'Hér. by Morton (1962). That concept was followed by Flora of West Tropical Africa (Morton 1963), the Flore du Rwanda (Troupin and Ayobangira 1985) and Lebrun and Stork (1997). Harley et al. (2004) further merged *Solenostemon* Thonn., *Englerastrum* Briq. and *Holostylon* Robyns & Lebrun in *Plectranthus*, whereas *Pycnostachys* Hook. was kept distinct; this concept was followed by Flora of Tropical East Africa (Paton et al. 2009) and Flora Zambesiaca (Paton et al. 2013). However, recent phylogenetic analyses, based on molecular markers, have shown that this expanded *Plectranthus* is polyphyletic and that *Coleus* and *Plectranthus* should be kept distinct (Paton et al. 2018). The genus *Coleus* thus resuscitated now comprises 294 species, i.e. all the species formerly included in *Pycnostachys*, *Solenostemon*, *Holostylon* and *Englerastrum*, in addition to part of *Plectranthus* sensu Morton (1962) (Paton et al. 2019). Part of the remaining species of *Plectranthus* are now accommodated in a new genus, i.e. *Equilabium* Mwany., A.J.Paton & Culham (Paton et al. 2018). The necessary nomenclatural combinations have been published by Paton et al. (2019). This concept is also followed in the Flore du Gabon (Paton 2022).

For Central Africa (defined here as DR. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi), only local accounts of *Coleus* are available, including Troupin and Ayobangira (1985) for the Flore du Rwanda and Robyns (1947) for the Virunga National Park. Other important references for DR. Congo include De Wildeman (1920), Robyns and Lebrun (1929), Bruce (1940) and Robyns (1943). In order to prepare the treatment of *Coleus* for the Flore d'Afrique Centrale, we have critically revised all the relevant materials from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR. Congo), Rwanda and Burundi. During the preparation of this revision, particular attention was paid to the complex of *C. bojeri*, a particularly difficult group which was left incompletely resolved by Paton et al. (2009, 2013). We here present a key to the species, a check-list with a revised synonymy and original descriptions for the species not included in recent floras.

Materials and methods

Herbarium specimens of *Coleus* collected in DR. Congo, Rwanda and Burundi were studied in BR which hosts the largest collection for that region (available online [<https://www.botanicalcollections.be/>]), BRLU, K and POZG (available online [<https://amunatcoll.pl/>]). Additional specimens, in particular from B, BM, COI, HBG, K, LISC, LWI, P, WAG and YBI were investigated using the JSTOR Global Plants facility (<https://plants.jstor.org/>) and GBIF (<https://www.gbif.org>) and online databases of the respective herbaria. All cited specimens have been seen (except otherwise indicated).

Plants of the World Online (POWO, <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/>, consulted 25 June 2023) was used to build up a first checklist. Fifty-seven species of *Coleus* were hitherto accepted for DR. Congo, Rwanda and Burundi.

For the *Coleus bojeri* complex, all the names based on type materials from DR. Congo, Rwanda and Burundi (i.e. *Coleus claessensii* De Wild., *C. collinus* Robyns & Lebrun, *C. dewevrei* Briq., *C. heterotrichus* Briq., *C. homblei* De Wild., *C. ringoetii* De Wild., *C. platostomoides* Robyns & Lebrun, *C. quarrei* De Wild. and *C. termetophilus* De Wild.), were synonymised by Paton et al. (2009, 2013) as *Plectranthus bojeri* and by Paton et al. (2019) as *Coleus bojeri*. *Coleus delpierrei* De Wild., synonymised with *C. welwitschii* by Paton et al. (2019) was also included, on account of its close resemblance with *C. bojeri*. The original materials of all these names have been critically revised.

Taxonomic treatment

Our revision shows that 95 taxa of *Coleus* (89 species, 1 subspecies, 5 varieties) occur in Central Africa; all taxa occur in DR. Congo, 34 species and 29 species occur in Burundi and Rwanda, respectively. Fifteen species and one variety new to science are described (*Coleus duvigneaudii*, *C. esculentus* var. *kolweziensis*, *C. hildei*, *C. kaminaensis*, *C. kundelunguensis*, *C. linarioides*, *C. lisowskii*, *C. marunguensis*, *C. minusculus*, *C. mitwabaensis*, *C. mystax*, *C. piscatorum*, *C. pengbelensis*, *C. pseudoschizophyllus*, *C. ruziziensis* and *C. zigzag*). Four new combination are made (*Coleus betonicifolius* var. *kasomenensis*, *C. esculentus* var. *densus*, *C. esculentus* var. *primulinus* and *C. parvifolius*). Thirteen new synonyms are reported.

In addition to the new species, 14 species are newly recorded in DR. Congo and two species are newly recorded in Burundi. A total of fifteen taxa are endemic to the study area, i.e. all new taxa, except *C. pengbelensis* (also present in Central African Republic) and *C. zigzag* (also present in Uganda), in addition to the previously described *C. globosus*.

Ten names are lectotypified (*C. celsus* A.J.Paton, *C. claessensii* De Wild., *C. delpierrei* De Wild., *C. homblei* De Wild., *C. kasomenensis* De Wild., *C. kisanfuensis* De Wild., *C. seretii* De Wild., *C. termetophilus* De Wild., *Plectranthus hockii* De Wild. and *Pycnostachys congensis* Gürke). One name is neotypified (*Pycnostachys goetzenii* Gürke).

The *Coleus bojeri* complex

Paton et al. (2009, 2013) adopted a very broad circumscription of *Coleus bojeri*, comprising virtually all the annual taxa formerly referred to the genus *Solenostemon* while admitting that variation in DR. Congo was more complex compared to neighbouring regions and in need of revision. Nine names, based on type materials from DR. Congo, were synonymised with *C. bojeri* by Paton et al. (2009, 2013) (*C. claessensii* De Wild., *C. collinus* Lebrun & L. Touss., *C. dewevrei* Briq., *C. heterotrichus* Briq., *C. homblei* De Wild., *C. platostomoides* Robyns & Lebrun, *C. quarrei* De Wild., *C. ringoetii* De Wild. and *C. termetophilus* De Wild.).

Our revision shows that flower morphology is relatively uniform, but with little information value in this group. However, traits of taxonomic value include bract persistence, pubescence pattern of the stem, especially in the inflorescence, verticil spacing, cincinni length and leaf blade size and shape (Table 1). Variation in DR. Congo can be accommodated in four different species. Three binomials are resurrected i.e. *C. chevalieri* Briq., *C. collinus* Lebrun & L.Touss. and *C. heterotrichus* Briq. Accordingly, the circumscription of the binomial *Coleus bojeri* is amended. It is restricted here to plants with early deciduous bracts, stem indumentum (especially in the inflorescence) homotrichous, consisting only of retrorse, more or less appressed hairs, without glandular hairs and long patent hairs and cincinni rachis not exceeding 7 mm long in fruit. See Table 1 for a comparison of the four species. Finally, *C. homblei* De Wild. is resurrected as an earlier synonym of *C. sigmoideus* A.J.Paton.

Table 1. Comparison of four taxa in the *Coleus bojeri* species complex. Cincinni length refers to the length of the rachis of the cyme, excluding pedicels and flowers.

	<i>C. bojeri</i>	<i>C. chevalieri</i>	<i>C. collinus</i>	<i>C. heterotrichus</i>
Bracts	caducous	persistent	persistent	caducous
Indumentum of stem	Short, retrorse, appressed eglandular hairs	Short, retrorse, appressed eglandular hairs	Long, retrorse and patent eglandular hairs	Very short, often papilliform, patent eglandular hairs, microglandular hairs, and sparse long hairs
Cincinni length at fruiting	1–7(–12) mm	2–3(–6) mm	0–4 mm	5–50 mm
Leaf blade size	1.5–4.5(–7.5) × 1.0–4.0(–6.2) cm	3–10(–11) × 1–5.5 cm	0.9–2.2 × 0.7–2.0 cm	1.0–7.0(–8.5) × 1.0–5.0(–8.5) cm
Verticil spacing	(5–)10–25(–30) mm	5–10 mm	7–15 mm	10–25(–40) mm

Key to the species of *Coleus* in DR. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi

Notes: 1. *C. tetragonus*, found in Zambia very close to the border of DR. Congo, is included in the key; 2. All measurements of calyx refer to the fruiting state unless otherwise stated.

Key to the groups

- 1 Corolla yellow or orange **Group 1**
- Corolla white, pink, mauve, purple or blue **2**
- 2 Flowers sessile on inflorescence axis, forming a compact spike-like inflorescence; calyx lobes all similar in size and shape, subulate, becoming spinescent after anthesis **Group 2**
- Flowers mostly pedicellate; inflorescence mostly lax, more rarely congested; calyx lobes more or less unequal, never all subulate, not spinescent... **3**
- 3 Inflorescence cylindrical, congested, with axis not visible between the cymes; pedicel 0–3 mm long **Group 3**
- Inflorescence lax, with the axis conspicuous between most of the cymes; pedicel (1–)2–12 mm long **4**
- 4 Flower solitary in the axil of a bract; 1 or 2 flowers to each inflorescence node..... **Group 4**
- Flowers 2–20 in the axil of each bract..... **5**
- 5 Median lobes of lower lip of calyx fused over most of their length into a bidentate lip, much exceeding the lateral lobes **Group 5**
- Median lobes of lower lip of calyx free, not fused into a lip **Group 6**

Group 1. Corolla yellow or orange

- 1 Flowers solitary or in pairs at each inflorescence node **2**
- Flowers > 2 at each inflorescence node **5**
- 2 Stem with stiff lignified bristles..... **3**
- Stem without stiff lignified bristles **4**
- 3 Annual with unbranched shoots < 0.5 m; fruiting calyx 6–10 mm long
.....(***C. tetragonus***)
- Shrub with branched perennial shoots, up to 2 m; fruiting calyx ca. 4.5 mm long..... ***C. conglomeratus***
- 4 Shoot slender, < 40 cm high; leaves (1.0–)1.5–2.7 × (0.1–)0.3–1.0 cm; inflorescence terminal; rootstock a globose tuber ca. 1 cm
..... ***C. mitwabaensis***
- Shoot robust, 60–200 cm high; leaves 3.0–8.0(–20) × 1.0–3.0(–8) cm; inflorescence of lateral thyrses; rootstock a rhizome sometimes with elongated tubers..... ***C. esculentus***
- 5 Geofrutex of burnt savannah, leafless at flowering, < 25 cm high; corolla pale yellow with purple spots ***C. buchananii***
- Shrub of moist forest, leafy at flowering, > 25 cm high; corolla deep orange yellow **6**
- 6 Stem with fusiform propagules in the upper axils; hooked hairs present on propagules and, sometimes, near shoot apices; leaf blade 5–14 × 2–5 cm,

- not decurrent into the petiole; pedicel 4–10 mm long.....***C. melleri***
- Stem without propagules; hooked hairs lacking; leaf blade 15–30 × 6–10 cm, long attenuate into the narrowly winged petiole; pedicel ca. 4 mm long.....***C. decurrens***

Group 2. Inflorescence compact, spike-like; flowers sessile; calyx lobes subulate, spinescent

- 1 Leaves sessile or petiole < 0.5 cm, blade occasionally attenuate into a pseudopetiole.....**2**
- Leaves conspicuously contracted into a distinct petiole > (0.5–)1.0 cm...**14**
- 2 Corolla 4–7 mm long**3**
- Corolla ≥ 8 mm long**6**
- 3 Floral bracts densely ciliate, with cilia length exceeding bract width***C. deflexifolius***
- Floral bracts with cilia shorter than bract width or only sparsely ciliate or not ciliate**4**
- 4 Dorsal side of calyx tube curving over to form a hood over the mouth; calyx lobes slightly curving upwards***C. ruandensis***
- Calyx tube not as above; calyx lobes straight**5**
- 5 Leaves opposite, without fascicles of young leaves in the axils; inflorescence 5–7 mm broad at anthesis (corolla excluded), 8–12 mm broad in fruit; calyx tube funnel-shaped***C. stenostachys***
- Leaves with fascicles of small leaves in the axils; inflorescence > 7 mm broad at anthesis (corolla excluded), 14–23 mm broad in fruit; calyx tube ventrally gibbose***C. dewildemanianus***
- 6 Fascicles of small leaves or short branches in the axils of leaves**7**
- No fascicles of leaves or short branches in the axils of leaves**8**
- 7 Inflorescence 20–45 mm long in fruit; leaf blade 0.5–1.5(–3.0) cm long ..***C. parvifolius***
- Inflorescence 55–140 mm long in fruit; leaf blade 1.5–6.0 cm long.....***C. descampsii***
- 8 Secondary veins diverging at a very open angle (60–90°), fusing into a submarginal vein; mid-vein thickened.....***C. stuhlmannii***
- Secondary veins diverging at a narrow angle (<60°), not joining into a marginal vein; mid-vein not thickened**9**
- 9 Leaves heteromorphic, the median and upper ones with blade almost linear, 0.2–0.6 cm wide, the lowermost ones abruptly broader, ovate-elliptic, obovate-elliptic, to broadly elliptic, (0.5–)1.0–1.5 cm wide.....***C. lisowskii***
- Leaves homomorphic, the lowermost ones not abruptly broader**10**
- 10 Leaves amplexicaulous, strongly recurving, much longer than the internodes; calyx throat and base of lobes tomentose***C. pseudospeciosus***
- Leaves attenuate at base, ascending to spreading, not exceeding internode length by much; calyx throat glabrous to pubescent.....**11**

- 11 Secondary veins almost parallel to mid-vein, prominent on both surfaces; leaf blade narrowly obovate; bracts forming a conspicuous coma; calyx compressed dorsally.....***C. prittwitzii***
- Secondary veins divergent, not prominent; leaf blade narrowly elliptic to linear; bracts not forming a conspicuous coma; calyx not compressed dorsally**12**
- 12 Inflorescence 75–115 mm long in fruit; calyx tube ventrally compressed at throat, then gibbous, the dorsal side curving outwards and almost forming a hood over the throat; calyx lobes (7–)10–13 mm long at fruiting, with long eglandular hairs near base ***C. affinis***
- Inflorescence 30–55 mm long in fruit; calyx tube not compressed at throat; calyx lobes 3–7(–10) mm, with short glandular hairs**13**
- 13 Leaves 0.4–2.0 cm broad, > 7× as long as broad, somewhat pubescent beneath; calyx tube somewhat ventrally gibbous, with short glandular hairs; calyx lobes not winged; bracts ca. 3 mm long ***C. scruposus***
- Leaves 1.4–4.0 cm broad, < 7× as long as broad, densely pubescent beneath; calyx tube funnel-shaped, with eglandular hairs; calyx lobes narrowly winged; bracts 4–8 mm long ***C. sphaerocephalus***
- 14 Dorsal side of calyx tube curving outwardly to form a hood over calyx mouth; corolla 4–5 mm long; calyx lobes ± 2.5 mm, somewhat upwardly curving..... ***C. ruandensis***
- Dorsal side of calyx straight, not forming a hood over the mouth; corolla 6–19 mm long; calyx lobes 3–9 mm, straight.....**15**
- 15 Secondary veins diverging at a very open angle (60–90°), fusing into a marginal vein; leaf blade 0.4–2.2 cm broad, at least 5× as long as broad...***C. stuhlmannii***
- Secondary veins diverging at a narrower angle (< 60°), not fusing into a sub-marginal vein; leaf blade 1.5–7.0 cm broad, 2–3× as long as broad **16**
- 16 Leaf blade broadly ovate, length/width ratio < 2, almost truncate at base; marginal lobes < 8 on either side ***C. batesii***
- Leaf blade ovate to elliptic, length/width ratio > 2, base cuneate to attenuate; marginal lobes > 10 on either side**17**
- 17 Leaf undersurface mostly with stellate hairs; corolla 15–20 mm long; stamens exserted > 5 mm; calyx lobes 8–13 mm long ***C. elliotii***
- Leaf undersurface with simple hairs; corolla 6–15(–20) mm long; stamens included in the corolla or exserted over 1–4 mm; calyx lobes 2.5–9 mm long.....**18**
- 18 Calyx lobes 2.5–3.5(–4) mm long.....**19**
- Calyx lobes 4–9 mm long**20**
- 19 Calyx throat and base of lobes tomentose; bract cilia somewhat undulate...***C. eminii***
- Calyx throat and base of lobes not tomentose; calyx lobes very shortly pubescent; bract cilia straight ***C. erici-rosenii***
- 20 Corolla 6–8(–9) mm long, generally pale-coloured ***C. meyeri***
- Corolla 12–15(–20) mm long, generally with vivid colours.....**21**

- 21 Calyx lobes narrowly winged; petiole 0–1 cm; leaf blade oblong-elliptic, widest near the middle; leaf blade coriaceous.....***C. sphaerocephalus***
- Calyx lobes not winged; petiole 1–3.5 cm; leaf blade ovate, widest under the middle; leaf blade membranous.....**22**
- 22 Inflorescence 45–80 mm long, distinctly tapering and less dense apically; calyx tube with sessile glands rare; calyx lobes 6–9 mm long, eglandular ...
.....***C. goetzenii***
- Inflorescence 25–45 mm long, not tapering and remaining dense near the apex; calyx tube with many red sessile glands; calyx lobes 4.5–6 mm long, thinly glandular ***C. schliebenii***

Group 3. Inflorescence dense, spiciform, cylindrical; corolla violet, purplish or blue

- 1 Calyx hairy inside throat; verticils 6-flowered; annual
.....***C. caninus* subsp. *flavovirens***
- Calyx glabrous inside throat; verticils 6–40-flowered; perennial**2**
- 2 Corolla 3–9 mm long; calyx 2–3.5 mm long**3**
- Corolla 8–22 mm long; calyx 5–9 mm long**5**
- 3 Inflorescences on short lateral shoots; pedicel 0–1 mm long; verticils 6–10-flowered; stamens with filaments fused; leaf blade 1–2 cm long
.....***C. guerkei***
- Inflorescence terminal; pedicel 1–3 mm long; verticils 10–40-flowered; stamens free; leaf blade 1.2–6.0 cm long**4**
- 4 Leaf petiolate; corolla 5–9 mm long, with tube 3–4.5 mm long
.....***C. succulentus***
- Leaf sessile; corolla 3–5 mm long, with tube 2–2.5 mm long
.....***C. cylindraceus***
- 5 Calyx upright; calyx lobes arranged in two groups, 3 upper lobes and 2 lower lobes; plant almost leafless at flowering.....***C. lactiflorus***
- Calyx patent; calyx lobes in a 1+4 pattern; plant leafy at flowering**6**
- 6 Upper lobe of calyx forming a hood over the throat, the other four lobes much smaller***C. engleri***
- Upper lobe of calyx not forming a hood over the throat, the other four lobes less different.....**7**
- 7 Calyx with pale sessile glands; inflorescence terminal, often subtended by subsessile lateral inflorescences, greenish, villose, with bracts much exceeding flowers; verticils 12–20-flowered ***C. stachyoides***
- Calyx with red sessile glands; inflorescence terminal not subtended by lateral inflorescences, purplish, not villose, with bracts inconspicuous; verticils 6–12-flowered***C. betonicifolius***

Group 4. Inflorescence lax with the axis conspicuous between most of the single flowered cymes; flowers solitary; corolla violet, purplish or blue

- 1 Petiole 2–7 cm; leaf blade 4–10 cm broad; calyx bearded inside throat; plant leafy at flowering, in evergreen forest ***C. longipetiolatus***
- Petiole shorter, leaf blade narrower; calyx throat glabrous inside; plant with or without leaves at flowering, in dry woodland and savannah.....**2**

- 2 Leaves linear, 1.5–3.5 × 0.1–0.4 cm, margin strongly revolute, upper surface glabrous; internodes ca. 1 cm..... ***C. linarioides***
- Leaves different or absent at flowering; margin not strongly revolute, upper surface usually with hairs; internodes much longer **3**
- 3 Annual, with weak roots; calyx not caducous at fruiting **4**
- Perennial, with thickened rootstock; calyx caducous or persistent **8**
- 4 Pedicel 6–20 mm long, much exceeding calyx..... ***C. gracillimus***
- Pedicel 1–6 mm long, shorter or equalling calyx..... **5**
- 5 Upper calyx lobe ovate, very different in shape from the other four lobes, these narrowly triangular, acute to acuminate; calyx 5–10 mm long in fruit ***C. efoliatus***
- Upper calyx lobe triangular, similar in shape to the others; calyx 2.5–4 mm long in fruit..... **6**
- 6 Pedicel and calyx with patent 2–5 mm long smooth cilia..... ***C. mystax***
- Pedicel shortly pubescent or glabrous **7**
- 7 Plant leafless at flowering; stem with 3 to 5 pairs of opposite branches, diverging at a very open angle, almost horizontal, each with 1 or 2 dichotomous ramifications; corolla ca. 10 mm long; inflorescence 3–7 mm long. ***C. piscatorium***
- Plant leafy at flowering; branching pattern different; corolla 4–5 mm long; inflorescence 3–12 cm long ***C. rhodesianus***
- 8 Dwarf plant < 10 cm, leafless at flowering, glutinous; rootstock a globose to elliptic tuber..... ***C. minusculus***
- Plant > 10 cm high, leafy or not at flowering, not glutinous; rootstock a rhizome **9**
- 9 Pedicel jointed near the middle **10**
- Pedicel jointed near tip or without a joint **11**
- 10 Plant robust, 100–150 cm high; leaves petiolate; leaf blade broadly ovate; thyrses ca. 1.5 cm long, with flowers solitary, arranged helicoidally ***C. celsus***
- Plant more slender, 30–50 cm high; leaves sessile; leaf blade narrowly ovate-elliptical; thyrses 4–20 cm long, with flowers mostly opposite ***C. kundelungensis***
- 11 Pedicel 5–25 mm long, filiform; rachis slightly zigzagging near apex; inflorescence a large diffuse panicle **12**
- Pedicel 3–14 mm long, not filiform; rachis straight near apex; inflorescence different..... **13**
- 12 Leaves subsessile; leaf blade elliptic to ovate-elliptic, at least 4× as long as broad; anthers not forming a pouch; style not divided or shallowly lobed; calyx lobes subulate..... ***C. kaminaensis***
- Leaves petiolate; leaf blade broadly ovate, ca. 2 × as long as broad; anther forming a pouch, opening near apex; style with two branches; calyx lobes deltate ***C. gracilipedicellatus***
- 13 Main shoot ending in a sterile leafy twig; inflorescence lateral, often exceeding main shoot; calyx in fruit 5–7 mm long; pedicel 4–6 mm long, attached almost centrally on calyx; leaf blade rounded at apex ***C. modestus***
- Main shoot ending in flowering axis; inflorescence terminal; calyx in fruit 9–12 mm long; pedicel 3–14 mm long, attached asymmetrically in front of upper calyx lobe; leaf blade acute to rounded at apex **14**

- 14 Plant leafless at flowering; pedicel jointed, with the distal part more pubescent than the proximal part, with eglandular hairs.....***C. articulatus***
- Plant leafy at flowering; pedicel without a joint, uniformly pubescent, with glandular and eglandular hairs**15**
- 15 Leaves 3-whorled; mid-leaves with blade narrowly elliptic, oblong-elliptic to almost linear, 6–9 × 0.5–1.3 cm, cuneate at base, acute at apex
.....***C. duvigneaudii***
- Leaves almost always opposite; mid-leaves with blade ovate-elliptic, 2–7 × 0.5–2 cm, base rounded to almost clasping stem, mostly obtuse at apex...
.....***C. foliatus***

Group 5. Calyx with two lower lobes fused

- 1 Leaf blade pinnatifid to deeply toothed ***C. pseudoschizophyllus***
- Leaf blade crenate or serrate.....**2**
- 2 Plant prostrate, rooting at nodes, forming carpets; leaf blade almost round, 1–2.5 × 1–2.5 cm; inflorescence of one or two verticils ***C. repens***
- Plant ascending to erect, not forming carpets; leaf blade ovate, acute to obtuse at apex; inflorescence with more than 2 verticils**3**
- 3 Upper lip of calyx at least 3× longer than the other lobes, lanceolate and acuminate; nutlets verrucose ***C. pengbelensis***
- Upper lip of calyx not much longer than the other lobes, ovate, rounded, obtuse to subacute, never acuminate; nutlets smooth.....**4**
- 4 Lower lip of calyx broadly ovate-elliptic, strongly curving upwards and almost closing the throat; lateral lobes of calyx much longer than broad, acute, convergent, inconspicuous.....**5**
- Lower lip of calyx linear to oblong, not curving upwards except near tip; lateral lobes of calyx as long as broad, truncate to rounded, not convergent, conspicuous**8**
- 5 Corolla 4–15 mm long; pedicel 2–4 mm long; verticils in fruit 12–15 mm broad**6**
- Corolla 10–22 mm long; pedicel 4–10 mm long; verticils in fruit 20–45 mm broad**7**
- 6 Perennial with lower part of shoot lignified; stem prostrate to ascending or erect; corolla (8–)10–15 mm long, with lower lip 5–8 mm long; leaf blade subentire to shallowly crenate.....***C. calaminthoides***
- Annual; stem mostly erect; corolla 4–7 mm long, with lower lip 2–4 mm long; leaf blade crenate to serrate***C. monostachyus* subsp. *monostachyus***
- 7 Lower lip of calyx curving upwards at a right angle to the tube, tightly appressed on the upper lip and closing the throat; calyx tube without long hairs..... ***C. mannii***
- Lower lip of calyx curving upwards at an obtuse angle, not touching the upper lip and not closing the throat; calyx tube with long patent hairs.... ***C. shirensis***
- 8 Pedicel (4–)5–10 mm long at fruiting **9**
- Pedicel 1–5 mm long at fruiting.....**11**
- 9 Shrub with persistent lignified, branching shoots; rootstock without tubers.....***C. autranii***
- Herb, mostly with a single short-lived shoot; rootstock with tubers (but these rarely collected).....**10**

- 10 Cymes pedunculate, 7–11(–19)-flowered, with two divergent cincinni with rachis elongating to 20 mm in fruit; leaf blade 6–8.5 cm long, margin crenate..... ***C. hildei***
- Cymes sessile, ca. 5-flowered; rachis ca. 2 mm long, not divided in two cincinni; leaf blade 1.5–4.0 cm long, margin sharply serrate..... ***C. homblei***
- 11 Cymes with a 5–15 mm peduncle; cincinni diverging at a right angle, with rachis zigzagging in fruit; inflorescence axis subglabrous; leaf blade almost rounded, reniform, obtuse to rounded at apex..... ***C. zigzag***
- Cymes sessile or with peduncle 1–2 mm; cincinni less strongly diverging, straight to slightly undulate; inflorescence axis pubescent to puberulent; leaf blade variable in shape, but neither rounded nor reniform..... **12**
- 12 Perennial, with a rhizome (this sometimes thin) or tubers; lower part of stem lignified **13**
- Annual, stem not lignified, with fibrous root, lacking a rhizome or tubers ...
..... **16**
- 13 Flower bud and calyx beige tomentose; leaf blade truncate at base; stem hairs antrorse..... ***C. marunguensis***
- Flower bud and calyx pubescent, not tomentose; leaf blade attenuate at base; stem hairs retrorse or spreading **14**
- 14 Plant often not forming an inflorescence or this ill-developed; tubers plentiful; cultivated or escaped..... ***C. rotundifolius***
- Inflorescence normally developed; tubers lacking or scarce; native species of natural vegetation **15**
- 15 Rhizome thin, not lignified; stem slender, < 2 mm thick at base, often rooting at nodes near base, mostly unbranched; lower part of stem and petiole villose, with patent hairs > 2 mm long; leaf blade membranous, ovate, shortly decurrent on petiole; cincinni rachis up to 6 mm long in fruit; on moist soil in W DR. Congo ***C. brazzavillensis***
- Rhizome thick, lignified; stem > (2–)3 mm thick at base, not rooting at nodes, often branching from base; lower part of stem base and petiole with hairs retrorse to spreading < 2 mm long; leaf blade thick, trullate, decurrent over most of petiole length; cincinni rachis up to 20 mm long in fruit; on dry soil, widespread..... ***C. welwitschii***
- 16 Bracts persisting at all inflorescence nodes **17**
- Bracts caducous or, rarely, persisting at lower nodes..... **18**
- 17 Leaf blade 3–10 cm long, mostly obtuse at apex; inflorescence with 15–30 verticils; bracts longer than broad, 2–3 mm broad..... ***C. chevalieri***
- Leaf blade 0.9–2.2 cm long, acute at apex; inflorescence with 4–11 verticils; bracts as long as broad, 3–5 mm broad ***C. collinus***
- 18 Inflorescence axis with indumentum of appressed retrorse hairs only, without glandular hairs or long patent hairs; cincinni rachis elongating to 1–12 mm in fruit..... ***C. bojeri***
- Inflorescence axis with indumentum comprising short papilliform hairs, short microglandular hairs and sparse long multicellular patent hairs; cincinni rachis elongating to 5–50 mm in fruit ***C. heterotrichus***

Group 6. Corolla blue, purple, mauve, pink or white, not yellow; inflorescence lax at least in lower half, the axis conspicuous between most of the cymes; if condensed, then only in upper half or globose, not a dense conical spike; flowers pedicellate; calyx with upper lobe narrowly triangular, ovate to obovate, often broader and differing in shape and size from lower four lobes, lobes not all subulate and spinescent; lower calyx lobes free, not fused into a lip; cymes of two flowers or more

- 1 Inflorescence of 1–2 globose very congested verticils; leaf blade 0.6–0.9 cm broad..... ***C. globosus***
- Inflorescence verticils more numerous, less congested; leaf blade (0.3–) 0.9–12 cm broad..... **2**
- 2 Upper lobe of calyx not very different in size and shape from the other lobes, all narrowly triangular-lanceolate, often curving upwards..... **3**
- Calyx upper lobe ovate, elliptic, obovate, oblong, very different in size and/or shape from the other four lobes **7**
- 3 Calyx with yellow sessile glands; sinus between lower calyx lobes deeper than sinus between the other lobes; corolla 3–9 mm long **4**
- Calyx with red sessile glands; sinus between the lower calyx lobes no deeper than the other sinuses; corolla 8–25 mm long **5**
- 4 Leaf petiolate; corolla 5–9 mm long ***C. succulentus***
- Leaf sessile; corolla 3–5 mm long ***C. cylindraceus***
- 5 Leaf blade broadly ovate to almost round, rounded at apex, succulent; calyx tube markedly curving upwards, with all lobes pointing upwards..... ***C. tetradenifolius***
- Leaf blade ovate-elliptic, acute at apex, not succulent; calyx tube almost straight or slightly curving, with lobes not all pointing upwards **6**
- 6 Calyx 8–11 mm long, at least 2× longer than the pedicel, with red glands; plant leafy at flowering; inflorescence with adjacent verticils almost touching..... ***C. mirabilis***
- Calyx 4–6 mm long, slightly exceeding pedicel, with pale glands; plant mostly leafless at flowering; inflorescence with adjacent verticils widely spaced..... ***C. defolius***
- 7 Fruiting calyx bearded inside throat, with nutlets obscured; calyx pointing downwards after anthesis; pedicel 3–7 mm long..... **8**
- Fruiting calyx glabrous to slightly pubescent inside throat, not bearded; calyx patent or downwardly pointing at fruiting; pedicel length variable... **9**
- 8 Corolla 5–7 mm long; calyx contracted at throat and gibbose ventrally; annual..... ***C. kivuensis***
- Corolla 8–22 mm long; calyx neither contracted nor gibbose; perennial ***C. barbatus***
- 9 Fruiting pedicel (5–)7–15 mm long, as long as or longer than calyx (consider the longest pedicels) **10**
- Fruiting pedicel 1–5(–6) mm long, shorter than or equalling calyx..... **16**
- 10 Plant with at least a few leaves at flowering **11**
- Plant wholly leafless at flowering..... **14**

- 11 Leaf blade 0.7–2.5 cm broad; petiole 0–0.6 cm long.....12
- Leaf blade 1–7 cm broad; petiole (0.3–)0.7–7 cm long.....13
- 12 Leaf axils with globose propagules; leaf blade narrowly elliptic, acute at apex; verticils 2–6-flowered..... ***C. kapatensis***
- Leaf axils lacking propagules; leaf blade elliptic to obovate, obtuse at apex; verticils 8–16-flowered ***C. decimus***
- 13 Calyx 4–5(–6) mm long, with red sessile glands; verticils (4)12–20-flowered..... ***C. alpinus***
- Calyx 6–7(–10) mm long, with yellow sessile glands; verticils 4–6(12)-flowered..... ***C. sylvestris***
- 14 Calyx tube strongly curving, with lobes pointing upwards; shrub > 1.2 m high..... ***C. penicillatus***
- Calyx tube straight to slightly curving, with lobes not all pointing upwards; herbaceous perennial < 1.2 m high15
- 15 Verticils 2–6-flowered; pedicel 6–10 mm long ***C. kapatensis***
- Verticils 10–16-flowered; pedicel 10–15 mm long..... ***C. buchananii***
- 16 Cymes pedunculate (at least lowermost ones); pedicel not inserted on inflorescence axis.....17
- Cymes sessile; pedicels generally inserted on nodes of main inflorescence axis or on a very short cyme rachis.....21
- 17 Calyx 8–11 mm long, with lobes subequal, all acute; leaves markedly discolorous ***C. mirabilis***
- Calyx 4–8.5 mm long, with upper lobe different in shape from the other four lobes, rounded to obtuse; leaf blade not discolorous18
- 18 Stem with stiff spinescent bristles; corolla 7–9 mm long..... ***C. seretii***
- Stem lacking stiff spinescent bristles; corolla 8–18 mm long.....19
- 19 Lower calyx lobes oblong, obtuse-rounded at tip; leaf margin irregularly sharply serrate ***C. thyrsoides***
- Lower calyx lobes acute; leaf margin regularly serrate.....20
- 20 Corolla ca. 18 mm long; verticils ca. 10-flowered; leaf blade cordate at base..... ***C. frederici***
- Corolla 8–14 mm long; verticils 10–25-flowered; leaf blade obtuse to rounded at base..... ***C. tenuicaulis***
- 21 Upper half of inflorescence spike-like, with verticils touching; corolla 3–5 mm long; sinus between the lower middle calyx lobes markedly deeper than the other sinuses ***C. cylindraceus***
- Upper half of inflorescence not spike-like, with verticils not touching (except uppermost ones); corolla > 5 mm long; sinus between the lower middle calyx lobes no deeper than the other sinuses22
- 22 Pedicel 1–2 mm long; upper calyx lobe horizontal, cucullate, not decurrent, oblong, rounded to apiculate at apex; corolla 4–9 mm long; calyx with pale sessile glands..... ***C. amboinicus***
- Pedicel (1–)3–6(–9) mm long; upper lobe of calyx variable in shape, but never horizontal and cucullate; corolla 6–22 mm long; calyx with red sessile glands.....23

- 23 Plant almost leafless at flowering; calyx upright, with all lobes narrowly triangular, acute, the lateral lobes closer to the upper lobe, forming a 3+2 pattern; bracts strikingly large (5–25 mm long) and conspicuous near inflorescence apex at anthesis.....***C. lactiflorus***
- Plant leafy at flowering; calyx patent to deflexed, with lateral lobes closer to the lower lobes, forming a 1+4 pattern; upper calyx lobe elliptic, generally curving upwards; bracts < 12 mm long**24**
- 24 Leaves in 2–4 pairs, grouped in lower third of shoot, almost forming a rosette; leaf blade rounded at apex..... ***C. ruziziensis***
- Leaves more numerous, more regularly spread along the shoot, not forming a rosette; leaf blade acute to rounded at apex**25**
- 25 Petiole 0–1(–2) cm long, < 20% of leaf blade length; stem often purple-spotted; fruiting calyx downwards pointing ***C. maculosus***
- Petiole 1–5 cm long, > 25% of leaf blade length; stem not spotted; fruiting calyx patent to deflexed**26**
- 26 Calyx (3–)6–7 mm long, often downwards pointing, villose, with hairs more or less purplish tinged; upper lobe of calyx 2–3 mm wide ***C. lanuginosus***
- Calyx 3–6 mm long, patent, pubescent, not villose, with white hairs; upper lobe of calyx 1–2 mm wide**27**
- 27 Leaf blade membranous; base of leaf blade broadly obtuse to rounded and then shortly decurrent on the petiole; apex of leaf blade generally acute; bracts 3–12 mm long; in dense forest and savannah on moist soil ***C. alpinus***
- Leaf blade succulent; base of leaf blade truncate to subcordate, not decurrent on petiole; apex of leaf blade obtuse to rounded; bracts 1–3 mm long; in savannah on dry soil ***C. hadiensis***

Annotated checklist and descriptions

In the following checklist, synonym citation is limited to: i) the names used in the Flore du Rwanda (Troupin and Ayobangira 1985) and the Flore du Parc national Albert (Robyns 1947), ii) names based on type materials collected in DR. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, iii) new synonyms and iv) newly-lectotypified names; for a full account of synonymy in the genus *Coleus*, see Paton et al. (2019). For each taxon, specimens are cited according to the phytogeographic regions of Central Africa, as used in the Flore d’Afrique centrale. For the species of the *Coleus bojeri* complex, which were sunk into *C. bojeri* in earlier floras, the overall distribution in Africa has been explored and, when necessary, new country records are testified by one voucher specimen per country. When our taxonomic treatment departs from recent floras, a concise justification is provided.

Extensive descriptions are included only for: i) the new taxa, ii) the taxa not included in recent floras (Paton et al. 2009, 2013; Paton 2022) (*C. brazzavillensis*, *C. celsus*, *C. conglomeratus*, *C. frederici*, *C. globosus* and *C. tenuicaulis*), iii) the taxa in the *C. bojeri* complex, the circumscription of which is amended here. In the descriptions, the length of cincinni refers to the rachis of the cyme, excluding pedicels and flowers.

***Coleus affinis* (Gürke) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 14. 2019.**

= *Pycnostachys speciosa* Gürke, in H.G.A.Engler, Pflanzenw. Ost-Afrikas, C: 345. 1895., non *Coleus speciosus* Baker f. Type: KENYA/TANZANIA, east shore of Lake Victoria, A.Fischer 499 (lectotype B designated by Bruce (1940), destroyed).

Type. TANZANIA, Muansa [Mwanza], May 1892, F.Stuhlmann 4693 (holotype B destroyed; isotype K [K000405978] fragment).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 397), as *Pycnostachys speciosa* Gürke.

Distribution. Rwanda to E Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, ca. 1350 m elev. in Rwanda (1150 -1750 m elev. elsewhere).

Additional specimen. RWANDA, Akagera, environs du lac Ihema, Jun. 1960, G.Bouxin & M.Radoux 1959 (BR).

Note. This species was not recorded in Rwanda by Troupin and Ayobangira (1985).

***Coleus alpinus* Vatke, Linnaea 37: 322. 1872.**

≡ *Plectranthus alpinus* (Vatke) Ryding, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 121: 147. 1999. Type: Ethiopia, Amara, Edda Jesus near Dawra Tabor [Debra Tabor], 25 Sep 1863, G.W.Schimper s.n. (lectotype BM [BM000513299], designated by Ryding (1999b); isoelectotype JE, US, W).

= *Coleus assurgens* Baker in D.Oliver & auct. suc. (eds.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 5: 428. 1900.

≡ *Plectranthus assurgens* (Baker) J.K.Morton, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 58: 267. 1962. Type: Ethiopia, Begemder, Aug 1863. G.W.Schimper s.n. (holotype K [K000431867]).

= *Coleus lebrunii* Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 17: 73. 1943. Type: DR. CONGO, Ruwenzori, Butagu Valley, Nov 1931. J.Lebrun 4579 (holotype BR [BR0000008910035], [BR0000006262631]; isotype K [K000431884]).

= *Coleus wittei* Robyns Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 17: 74. 1943. Type: DR. CONGO, Kamatembe, R. Bishkishaki, 16 Apr 1934. G.F.de Witte 1551 (holotype BR [BR0000006262914], [BR0000006262631]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 296), Paton et al. (2013: 245), as *Plectranthus alpinus* (Vatke) Ryding.

Distribution. Nigeria to Ethiopia and south to Malawi.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, river banks, marshland, mountain forest, *Erica* shrubland, fallow fields, 1300–2700 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Ruwenzori, Lamia, 14 May 1914, J.Bequaert 4262 (BR); Ruwenzori, 20 Dec 1949, de Wilde 439 (BR); Masisi, Bohenda, 7 May 1957, R.Gutzwiller 904 (BR); Kabare, Birava, 20 Aug 1959, Meurillon 791; Lwiro, marais Lushala, 14 Jun 1958, G.Troupin 7495 (BR); Nyamuragira, N-hang, 21 Aug 1954, H.U.Stauffer 106 (BR).

RWANDA, Entre Mutura et Kanama, 14 Jun 1984, J.Lejoly 84/353 (BRLU); Préfecture Gisenyi, route Muramba-Rutsiro, Ramba, 14 Jun 1974, C.Nuyt 292

(BR); Gisovu, 15 Jun 1978, *J.Raynal* 20580 (BR); Rangiro, Kirambo, 4 Jun 1981, *G.Troupin* 16268 (BR); R. Mukungwa, waterfalls near Rwaza, 23 Feb 1972, *P.Van der Veken* 9510 (BR).

BURUNDI, Nkaka, 1 Mar 2003, *E.Bizuru* 728 (BRLU).

Note. New species record for Burundi.

***Coleus amboinicus* Lour., Fl. Cochinch.: 372. 1790.**

≡ *Plectranthus amboinicus* (Lour.) Spreng., Syst. Veg. 2: 690. 1825. Type: Rumphius plate in Herb. Amb. 5, t. 102/2. 1750 (lectotype designated by Cramer [1978]); THAILAND, Pai District, Mae Hong Son, 25 May 1921. *F.Kerr* s.n. (epitype BM, designated by Suddee et al. [2004]).

= *Coleus amboinicus* var. *violaceus* Gürke, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 210. 1894. Type: TANZANIA, Moshi District, Dschallasee [Lake Chala], Jun 1893, *G.Volkens* 321 (syntype B destroyed; isosyntype BM, K [K000431981]), & Pangani River, Jul 1893, *G.Volkens* 487 (syntype B destroyed; isosyntype BM, K).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 320), Paton et al. (2013: 262), as *Plectranthus amboinicus* (Lour.) Spreng.

Distribution. Kenya to South Africa, Arabian Peninsula, India.

Habitat and ecology. Steppe, ca. 925 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Lacs Edouard et Kivu*, Kabare, bords du Lac Kivu, Sep 1914, *J.Bequaert* 5522 (BR).

Note. Apparently, a rare species in Central Africa, known from a single collection. Other collections previously reported to this species were errors.

***Coleus articulatus* (I.M.Johnst.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 21. 2019.**

≡ *Symphostemon articulatus* I.M.Johnst., Contr. Gray Herb., n.s., 73: 38. 1924. Type: ANGOLA, east of Cuanza [Coanza] R., 23 Sep 1923, *A.G.Curtis* 309 (holotype GH [GH00002146]).

= *Plectranthus hockii* De Wild., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 11: 542. 1913. Type: DR. CONGO, Plateau de Shinkwari (Manika), 1911, *A.Hock* s.n. (lectotype BR [BR0000006263287], designated here).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 285), Paton et al. (2013: 233), as *Plectranthus hockii* De Wild.

Distribution. SW Tanzania, DR. Congo, Malawi, Zambia, Angola.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah and steppic savannah, often in highlands and in frequently burnt places, miombo woodlands, occasionally on copper rich soil, 1480–1810 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Haut-Katanga*, Kansenia, 13 Aug 1933, *H.Lynes* s.n. (BR); Upemba, entre Mabwe et Mukana, 1 Oct 1948, *G.F.de Witte* 4402 (BR); Upemba, env. Mukana, 1949, *G.F.de Witte* 7025 (BR); Env. Lubudi,

1937, *D.Cabu* 49 (BR, WAG); Upemba, entre Masombwe et Lusinga, 20 Sep 1948, *W.Robyns* 3638 (BR); Env. Fungurume, Kwatebala, 22 Oct 2006, *E.Kisimba*, *L.Saad* & *F.Malaisse* 50 (BR); Entre Nzilo et Kansenia, 6 Sep 1956, *P.Duvigneaud* & *J.Timperman* 2626 (BRLU).

Note. Lectotypification of *Plectranthus hockii* De Wild. De Wildeman (1913b) cited two syntypes, i.e. *A.Hock* s.n. (syntype BR [BR0000008109453]; isosyntype K), DR. Congo, Haut-Katanga, bords de la Dilemba, 1911 & *A.Hock* s.n. (syntype BR [BR0000006263287]), Plateau de Shinkwari (Manika), 1911. The specimen [BR0000008109453] departs somewhat from the protologue in having the pedicel glabrous under the joint (protologue: “breviter tomentoso”), while [BR0000006263287] is slightly puberulous below the joint; moreover, [BR0000006263287] has a thick woody rootstock, quite typical of the species; it is selected as the lectotype.

***Coleus autranii* Briq., Bull. Herb. Boissier 2: 129. 1894.**

≡ *Calchas autranii* (Briq.) P.V.Heath, Calyx 5: 160. 1996.

≡ *Solenostemon autranii* (Briq.) J.K.Morton, Novon 8: 266. 1998.

≡ *Plectranthus autranii* (Briq.) Erhardt, Götz & Seybold, Grosse Zander 2: 1825. 2008. Type: ETHIOPIA, 6 Sep 1952, *G.W.Schimper* 693 (holotype G [G00435189]; isotype K, P [P00450781], [P00450782], [P00450783]).

= *Coleus silvaticus* Gürke, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 219. 1894.

≡ *Solenostemon silvaticus* (Gürke) Agnew, Upland Kenya Wild Fl.: 640. 1974. Type: TANZANIA, W Usambara Mts, Shagai Forest, near Sunga, *R.B.Drummond* & *J.H.Hemsley* 2593 (neotype K, designated by Paton et al. [2009]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 326), Paton et al. (2013: 265), as *Plectranthus autranii* (Briq.) A.J.Paton.

Distribution. Ethiopia, Central Africa, East Africa to South Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Mountain forests, clearings with *Hagenia*, scrub, *Seneccio-Philippia* vegetation, riparian forest, 1000–3200 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Forestier central:** Route Baudouinvillle [Moba] à Katele (?), Sep 1922, *S.de Giorgi* 67 (BR). **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Karisimbi, versant sud, riv. Bikuri, 27 Feb 1935, *G.F.de Witte* 2265 (BR); Entre Kasindi et Lubango, W du Lac Edouard, Jan 1932, *J.Lebrun* 4737 (BR); Wimbi, 26 km S Lubero, 22 Jul 1937, *J.Louis* 4658 (BR). **Haut-Katanga**, Upemba, 16 Apr 1949, *G.F.de Witte* 6141 (BR); Marungu, Mashini, 28 Jun 1957, *P.Duvigneaud* 3750Co (BRLU).

RWANDA, Kareba, versant sud du Karisimbi, 10 Oct 1974, *P.Auquier* 4513 (BR); Dorwa, Dec 1932, *A.Becquet* 194; Route Pindura-Ibigugu, km 88, 9 Jan 1980, *D.Bridson* 158 (BR, K, WAG); Route Astrida [Butare]-Shangugu, km 71, crête Congo-Nil, 9 Sep 1959, *M.Reynders* 403 (BR); Forêt de Nyungwe, env. Uwinka, 26 May 1981, *G.Troupin* 16256 (BR, WAG).

BURUNDI, Bukeye, Mt Teza, 19 Jun 1971, *J.Lewalle* 6007 (BR); Bubanza, Mugomero, 12 Jun 1981, *M.Reekmans* 10601 (BR, WAG).

***Coleus barbatus* (Andrews) Benth. ex G.Don in J.C.Loudon, Hort. Brit.: 483. 1830.**

≡ *Plectranthus barbatus* Andrews, Bot. Repos. 10: t. 594. 1810. Type: Illustration of cultivated material in Bot. Rep. 9, t. 594. 1809 (lectotype); ERITREA, Deke-mehare, 5 Sep 1954, J.W.Colville 47 (epitype K [K000431890], designated by Ryding [1999a]).

Key to the varieties of *Coleus barbatus*

- 1 Trailing, ascending or erect perennial, < 0.6(–1.5) m high; leaf blade elliptic, 0.9–7 × 0.3–3 cm, cuneate at base..... ***C. barbatus* var. *barbatus***
- Shrub up to 4.5 m high; leaf blade ovate, 1.5–20 × 0.8–11 cm, base rounded to subcordate ***C. barbatus* var. *grandis***

Coleus barbatus var. *barbatus*

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 338), as *Plectranthus barbatus* Andrews var. *barbatus*.

Distribution. Eritrea to N Tanzania and E DR. Congo, Arabian Peninsula, Indian Subcontinent to SC China.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, 1000–1400 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Rutshuru, haute vallée de la Fuku, Dec 1937, J.Lebrun 9133 (BR).

RWANDA, Mohasi-See [Lac Mohazi], Aug 1907, J.Mildbraed 671 (B destroyed); territ. Miumba, Mutara, near Mimuli, G.Troupin 2781 (BR).

Notes. 1. New record to DR. Congo.

2. The type variety is apparently rare in Central Africa.

***Coleus barbatus* var. *grandis* (L.H.Cramer) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 24. 2019.**

≡ *Coleus grandis* L.H.Cramer, Kew Bull. 32: 556. 1978.

≡ *Plectranthus barbatus* var. *grandis* (L.H.Cramer) Lukhoba & A.J.Paton, Kew Bull. 58: 915. 2003. publ. 2004. Type: SRI LANKA, Sita Eleiya. 3 Oct 1972, L.H.Cramer 3869 (holotype PDA; isotype K [K000820136], US).

= *Coleus kilimandschari* Gürke, Abh. Königl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin 1891: 359. 1892.

≡ *Plectranthus kilimandschari* (Gürke) H.I.Maass in R.Mansfeld, Verz. Landwirtschaft. Gärt. Kulturpfl. 3: 1136. 1986. Type: TANZANIA, Kilimanjaro, Marangu, Jun 1893, G.Volkens 427 (neotype K [K000975992] designated by Paton et al. [2009]; isoneotype G [G00435190]).

= *Plectranthus neochilus* sensu Troupin & Ayobangira, Fl. Rwanda 3: 339. 1985. non (Schltr.) Codd.

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 339), Paton et al. (2013: 273), as *Plectranthus barbatus* var. *grandis* (L.H.Cramer) Lukhoba & A.J.Paton.

Distribution. NE & E Tropical Africa to DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, rock outcrops, fallow fields, often planted in villages for hedgerows, 800–2250 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lac Albert**, Mont Aboro (Djugu), 26 Feb 1958, *D.Froment* 348 (BR); Mt Ota, NE of Gote (Mahagi), 12 Jul 1945, *R.Germain* 3975 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Beni, 7 Apr 1914, *J.Bequaert* 3447 (BR); Masisi, Bugobe, 18 Jan 1957, *R.Gutzwiller* 702 (BR, WAG); Mulungu, 20 Sep 1940, *F.L.Hendrickx* 1393 (BR); Entre Walikale et Kalihe, May 1932, *J.Lebrun* 5349 (BR).

RWANDA, Kigali, Buliza, Nov 1932, *A.Becquet* 222 (BR); Butare, Muhura, 17 May 1972, *L.Van Puyvelde & A.Kayonga* 4 (BR); Rubona, 17 Apr 1958, *G.Michel* 5283 (BR); Route Usa-Astrida [Butare], km 72.5, 11 Feb 1960, *F.L.Hendrickx* 7776 (BR, BRLU, LSHI). BURUNDI, Bukeye, Mt Teza, 26 Jun 1969, *J.Lewalle* 3839 (BR); *M.Reekmans* 3060 (BR); Ngozi, Remera, 26 Feb 1976, *M.Reekmans* 4808 (BR); Irubura, 31 May 1926, *W.Robyns* 2394 (BR).

***Coleus batesii* (Baker) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 25. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys batesii* Baker in D.Oliver & auct. suc. (eds.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 5: 386. 1900. Type: CAMEROON, Efulen, 11 Sep 1885, *G.L.Bates* 372 (holotype K [K000405951]; isotype BM [BM000884040]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 406), as *Pycnostachys batesii* Baker.

Distribution. Cameroon to SW Uganda and DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Rainforest, riparian forest, 750–1300 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Forestier Central**, Riv. Mangbana, affl. Djuma-Semliki, 14 Mar 1955, *G.F.de Witte* 12002 (BR); Confluent Mamudjoma-Djuma, 7 Mar 1955, *G.F.de Witte* 12042 (BR, K); Urega (Maniema), Jun 1932, *J.Lebrun* 5604 (BR, K); Ituri, between Lodjo and Ituri River crossing, 27 Jan 2011, *B.Bytebier et al.* 3403 (BR, EA, EPU, K); **Lac Albert**, Ituri, Mont Hoyo, route forestière vers le poste de Hoyo, 2 Aug 1975, *S.Lisowski* 40875 (POZG).

***Coleus betonicifolius* (Baker) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 26. 2019.**

≡ *Plectranthus betonicifolius* Baker, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1895: 72. 1895. Type: ZAMBIA, Fwambo, *A.Carson* 79 (lectotype K [K000431993], designated by Pollard and Paton [2009]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 307) as *Plectranthus betonicifolius* Baker.

Note. *C. betonicifolius* is variable in leaf shape; variation is clearly bimodal; varietal rank is proposed here.

Key to the varieties of *Coleus betonicifolius*

- 1 Leaf blade ovate, abruptly contracted at base ***C. betonicifolius* var. *betonicifolius***
- Leaf blade narrowly elliptic to almost linear, progressively attenuated at base..... ***C. betonicifolius* var. *kasomenensis***

Coleus betonicifolius* (Baker) A.J.Paton var. *betonicifolius

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 307), Paton et al. (2013: 252), as *Plectranthus betonicifolius* Baker, restricted to specimens with leaf blade ovate, 1–3 cm wide, abruptly contracted into the petiole.

Distribution. Tanzania, DR. Congo, Zambia, Malawi and Angola.

Habitat and ecology. Steppic savannah, on seasonally flooded soil (dilungu and dambo), often on highlands, from 1100 to 1880 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Upemba, vallée de la Musibari (?), 25 Apr 1959, *J.de Wilde* 738 (BR); Upemba, Mukana, 14 Apr 1947, *G.F.de Witte* 2494 (BR, WAG); Upemba, tête de source de la Mubale, 16 Jan 1948, *G.F.de Witte* 3247 (BR); Muhila, riv. Mutungulu, 16 May 1971, *F.Malaisse* 1355 (BR); N'konda, piste Nasondoye-Kasofu, 4 Jan 1983, *M.Schaijes* 1774 (BR).

BURUNDI, Mosso Urundi, Butetsi (?), 9 May 1952, *G.Michel & J.Reed* 1905 (BR).

***Coleus betonicifolius* (Baker) A.J.Paton var. *kasomenensis* (De Wild.) Meerts & A.J.Paton, comb. et stat. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347688-1

Coleus kasomenensis (in protologue as “*kasonememsis*”) De Wild., in Rep. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. 11: 515. 1913. Type: DR. CONGO, Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], Mar. 1912, *H.Homblé* 246 (in protologue “206”) (lectotype BR [BR0000006258283], designated here). (Basionym)

= *Coleus hockii* De Wild., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 11: 514. 1913. Type: DR. CONGO, Haut-Katanga, vallée de la petite Luembe, lieux humides, Feb1910, *A.Hock* s.n. (holotype BR [BR0000008907790]), syn. nov.

= *Coleus baumii* Gürke, in O. Warburg (ed.), Kunene-Sambesi Exped.: 357. 1903. Type: ANGOLA, Cuito, 14 Dec 1899, *H.Baum* 544 (holotype B destroyed; isotype BM [BM000910139], E, G [G00435191], HBG [HBG518672], K [K000431990], M [M0104724], S [S-G-1537], W [W1901-0006713]), syn. nov.

= ?*Leocus lyratus* A.Chev., J. Bot. (Morot) 22: 126. 1909. Type: GUINEA, Fouta-Djalou, Mt. Tinka, near Dalaba. Sep-Oct 1907, *A.Chevalier* 18824 (holotype P [P00541249], syn. nov.

Description. Differs from the type variety by the leaf blade narrowly elliptic to almost linear (< 1 cm wide), progressively attenuate at base (vs. ovate, abruptly contracted at base).

Distribution. DR. Congo, Angola, Zambia.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, on seasonally flooded soil, marshland, often on sand, ca. 1050–1300 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Kasai**, Kapanga, 1933, *F.Overlaet* 915 (BR); **Bas-Katanga**, Route Kaniama-Kamina, 85 km from Kamina, 21 Dec 1957, *J.Brynaert* 670 (BR); Kelambwe, 8 Dec 1948, *G.Kevers* 228 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Dilolo, dilungu de la Mangoa, 1 May 1959, *S.Risopoulos* 1032 (BR); Kasumbalesa, 26 Mar 1951, *A.Schmitz* 3509 (BR); Kipopo, 13 Mar 1960, *A.Schmitz* 6890 (BR).

ANGOLA, **Lunda Norte**, S of River Luovwa [Lovua?], 18 Jan 1938, *E.Milne-Redhead* 4205 (BR, K); **Bié**, Serpa Pinto, 26 Apr 1906, *J.Gossweiler* 2679 (COI).

ZAMBIA, District Chingola, 19 Apr 1954, *D.B.Fanshawe* 1128 (K); Kawambwa District, Kalungweshi River, 26 Apr 1957, *H.M.Richards* 9446 (K).

Notes. 1. *Coleus hockii* De Wild. was wrongly interpreted as a synonym of *Coleus buchananii* (Baker) Brenan by Paton et al. (2019), due to confusion with *A.Hock s.n.* (BR [BR0000008109613]), which is the type specimen of *C. kisanfuensis* De Wild. (= *Coleus buchananii* (Baker) Brenan). The protologue and the original materials of *Coleus hockii* De Wild. clearly refer to *C. betonicifolius*. See also note under *C. buchananii*.

2. The spelling of the epithet in the protologue is “*kasonememsis*”, obviously a typo; the locality cited in the protologue is “Kasomenia” and on the specimen label “Kasonema”. The current name of the locality is Kasomeno (10°45'S, 28°16'E); therefore, we correct the epithet to “*kasomenensis*” following Art. 60.1. and Rec. 60D.1. of the ICN.

3. Lectotypification of *Coleus kasomenensis*. De Wildeman (1913a) cited four syntypes: *T.Kassner* 2555 (syntype BR; isosyntype E, K), DR. Congo, Haut-Katanga, Kasomenia (in protologue; Kasonema on specimen label) [Kasomeno], 10 Mar 1908, & *H.Homblé* 246 (in protologue “206”) (syntype BR [BR0000006258283] & [BR0000006258917]), Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], Mar 1912, & *J.Bequaert* 382 (syntype BR [BR0000009824553] with a collecting label, [BR0000009824577] without a collecting label), Welgelegen, 2 May 1912 and *J.Bequaert* 564 (syntype BR [BR0000009824553]), Welgelegen, dembo, 2 May 1912. All these specimens match the protologue; *H.Homblé* 246 [BR0000006258283] is selected as the lectotype because it is the only specimen with De Wildeman’s handwriting on the label.

4. Material of *C. betonicifolius* from Guinea and Sierra Leone is similar to the type of *Leocus lyratus* A.Chev. and resembles var. *kasomenensis*, but the leaves are much larger than material from the remainder of the distribution (Pollard and Paton 2009); further work is needed.

***Coleus bojeri* Benth., Labiat. Gen. Spec.: 52. 1832.**

Figs 1A, B, 2B

= ?*Coleus dewevrei* Briq., Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belgique 37: 71. 1899. Type: DR. CONGO, s.l., s.d. (see note), *A.Dewèvre* 1092A (holotype BR [BR0000006262211], [BR0000006262525]).

Type. MADAGASCAR, Emirna, Betani-Mena, *W.Bojer s.n.* (lectotype P [P00541359], designated by Hedge et al. (1998); isolectotype W [W0002279]).

Description. Annual herb, 0.3–0.9(–1.2) m high, more or less aromatic; rootstock fibrose, without tubers. Stem erect or, rarely, ascending, quadrangular, branched, indumentum mostly of retrorse and patent eglandular hairs, in the inflorescence only of retrorse, appressed hairs, without glandular hairs or long patent hairs. Leaves opposite, spreading, petiolate, occasionally with small leaves in the axils; petiole (0.5–)1.0–4.0 cm long, ciliate, more or less flat and narrowly winged in the upper half; blade ovate-triangular to narrowly ovate, 1.5–4.5(–7.5) × 1.0–4.0(–6.2) cm, base broadly cuneate, then shortly attenuate into the petiole, rarely subcordate, apex rounded to obtuse or subacute, ca. 4–5 pairs of secondary veins, occasionally impressed on upper surface, sparsely

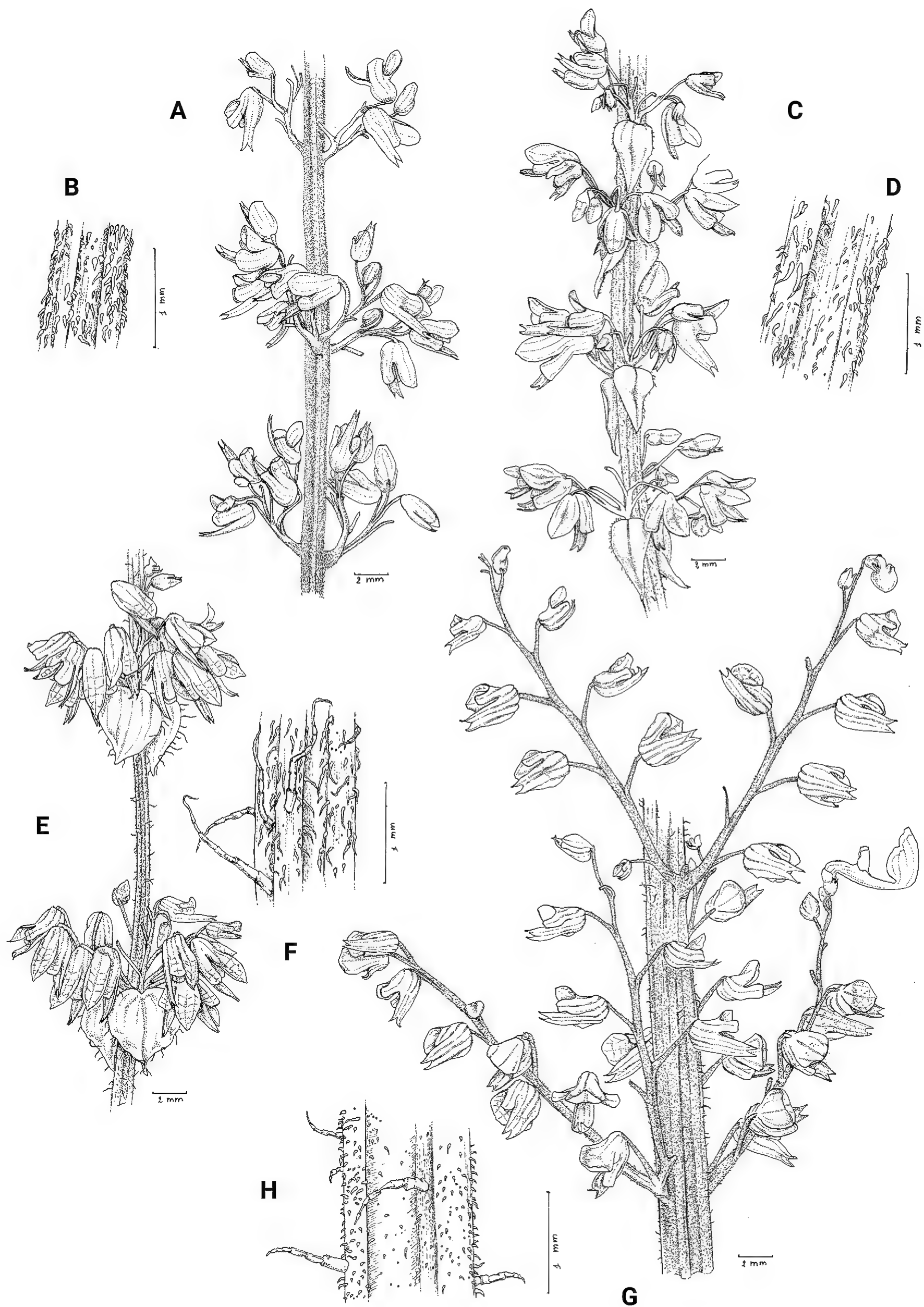


Figure 1. *Coleus bojeri* complex, details of inflorescence architecture and stem pubescence in four species **A, B** *Coleus bojeri* Benth. (T.Sperry 179) **C, D** *Coleus chevalieri* Briq. (P.Gérard 4297) **E, F** *Coleus collinus* Robyns & Lebrun (J.Lebrun 9041) **G, H** *Coleus heterotrichus* Briq. (M.Micha 300). Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 mm (B, D, F, H); 2 mm (A, C, E, G).

pilose to shortly pubescent on the upper surface, pubescent on veins on the lower surface (either spreading pilose or with antrorse appressed hairs), margin crenate or rarely undulate and subentire. Inflorescence terminal, lax, (4–)12–42 × 1.2–2.5 cm in fruit, with 9–30 verticils spaced 5–25(–30) mm, cymes sessile, ascending, ca. (7–)9–25-flowered, cincinni ca. 1–2 mm long at anthesis, elongating in fruit to 1–7(–12) mm, pedicels 1–3(–4) mm long, inserted eccentrically in front of calyx upper lobe, curved at tip, bracts ovate, 2–4 mm long, acute to acuminate, cucullate, forming an inconspicuous coma, early caducous. Flower: calyx shortly pubescent, with red sessile glands, 1.5 mm long at anthesis, 3–5 mm long in fruit, tube shortly cylindrical, truncate, slightly constricted at throat, upper lip often purplish tinged, ovate to obovate, curved upwards, obtuse to rounded, occasionally subacute, apiculate, 1.5–2 mm long, lateral lobes of lower lip truncate, ca. 1 mm, middle lobes of lower lip fused in a linear bidentate lobe 2–3 mm long. Corolla blue or violet, rarely white, with red sessile glands, 8–9 mm long, tube 3–4 mm, sigmoid, lower lip 4–6 mm long, 1.5–2.5 mm deep, enclosing stamens and style, stamens fused, style bifid. Nutlets globose, brown, red speckled, 0.8–1 mm.

Distribution. Senegal, Mali, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Madagascar.

Habitat and ecology. Rainforest, dry woodland, savannah, fallow fields, rock outcrops, occasionally an epiphyte, 370–1900 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Congo**, 15 km N Kisantu, 5 Apr 1944, *R. Germain* 2043 (BR); **Kasai**, Bilala, 22 Feb 1937, *J. Gillardin* 210 (BR); Route Kindu-Katoko Kombe (km 64), 14 Apr 1959, *P. Bamps* 475 (BR); **Bas-Katanga**, Lofu, 26 Mar 1947, *L. Van Meel* 1283 (BR); **Forestier Central**, Namoya, near Shapandi, 15 Apr 2008, *B. Bytebier & W.R.Q. Luke* 2965 (BR); Secteur Bangengele, Lomami, 3.9 km NNE Katopa, 6 Apr 2015, *R. Gereau et al.* 7407 (BR, MO); **Ubangi-Uele**, Dendu, Sep 1921, *J. Claessens* 1708 (BR); Bambesa, 31 Oct 1956, *P. Gérard* 2392 (BR); **Lac Albert**, Nioka, 1934, *F. Jurion in J. Claessens* 215 (BR); Kasengi, Oct 1931, *J. Lebrun* 4100 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Riv. Kahekavitiri, affl. de rive droite de la Mukandwe, près de Mutsora, 12 Jun 1954, *G.F. de Witte* 10529 (BR); Ruwenzori, entre Mutwanga et le gîte Kalonge, 28 Dec 1977, *J. Lejoly* 2233 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Env. Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], 1923, *S. de Giorgi s.n.* (BR); Kumanua, 4 Feb 1976, *F. Malaisse* 8963 (BR); Marungu, ravin de Kafwampa, May 1945, *P.J.J. Vanden Brande* 279 (BR).

RWANDA, Lac Kivu, route Nyamasheke-Kibuye, km 19, 29 Mar 1972, *G. Bouxin & M. Radoux* 1526 (BR).

BURUNDI, Mosso, 7 Jun 1952, *G. Michel* 2584 (BR); Bururi, Resha, 26 May 1981, *M. Reekmans* 10379 (BR, MO, US).

SENEGAL, Massif de Kita, 7 Oct 1943, *P. Jaeger* 32 (K).

MALI, Kayes Region, Kenieba Cercle, Falea Rockgate Mine, 24 Oct 2012, *W.R.Q. Luke & Sanogo* 15850 (EA, K, IER).

SIERRA LEONE, West of Kambia N.P. 3 Nov 1963, *J.K. Morton* SL74 (SL, GC, FHI, K, WAG).

IVORY COAST, Northern part of Bouna Reserve, Téhini, about 40 km E of Ouan-gofétini, 24 Aug 1963, *W.J.J.O. de Wilde* 752a (K, WAG).

GHANA, Gambaga Scarp, grown from seed at Legon, 3 Apr 1961, *J.K. Morton s.n.* (GC, K).

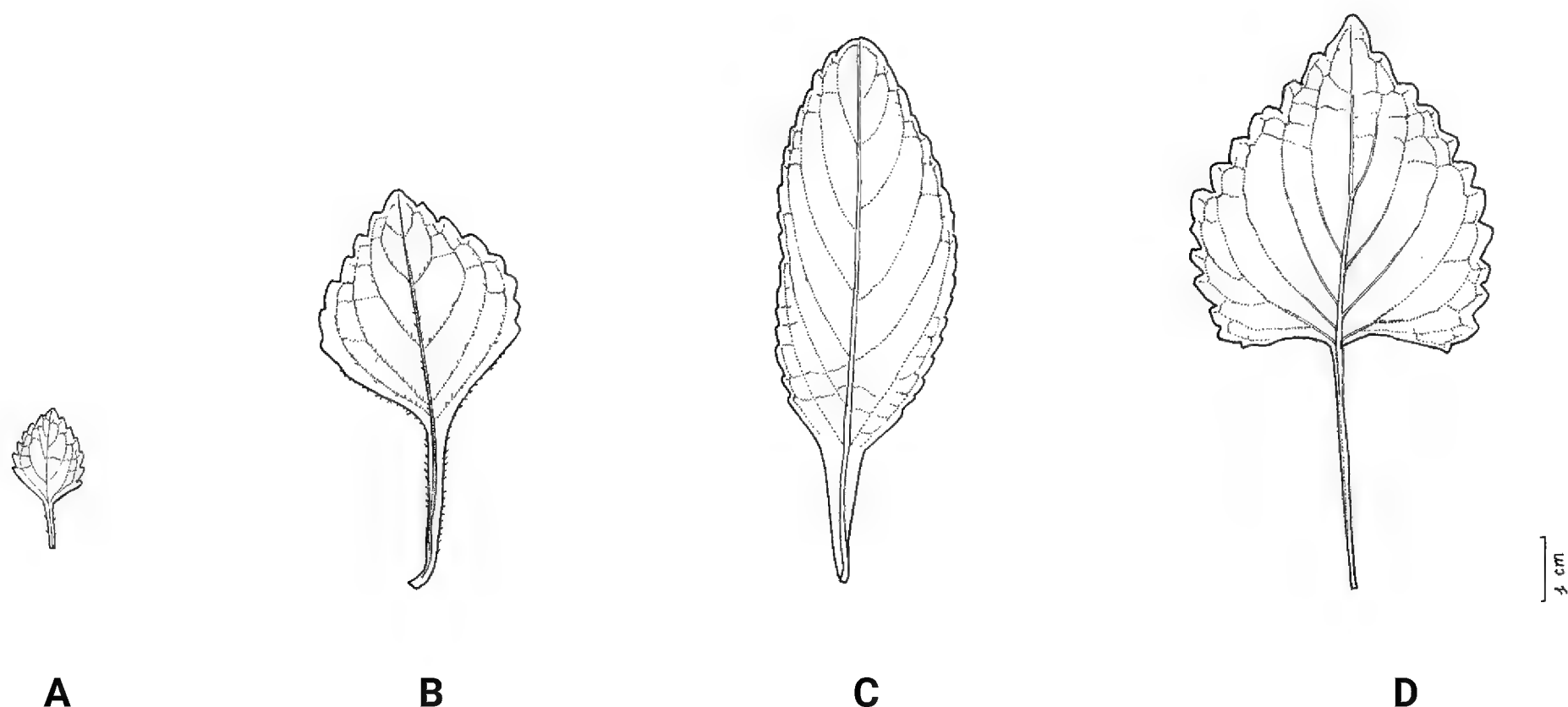


Figure 2. *Coleus bojeri* complex, leaf shape in four species **A** *Coleus collinus* (J.Lewalle 1936) **B** *Coleus bojeri* (T.Sperry 179) **C** *Coleus chevalieri* (P.Gérard 4297) **D** *Coleus heterotrichus* (P.Quarré 3159). Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bar: 1 cm.

Togo, 15 km S of Dapaon, 10°44'N, 0°12'E, 11 Oct 1977, *Ern et al.* 1546 (B, K). BENIN, Borgou, Tchaourou, Ouari-Marou, 9°00'N, 2°15'E, 24 Aug 1999, *B.Sinsin* 2900 (K, WAG). NIGERIA, NE State, Mambilla Plateau, 27 May 1972, *J.D.Chapman* 2835 (FHI, K). CAMEROON, Balowa, Balikambat, 13 Sep 1960, *S.Gillett* 2 (K).

CONGO (Brazzaville), Lekoumou Préfecture, Zanaga Project, near Yakatope-ma/MPD Congo SA camp. 2°46'40"S, 13°35'52"E, 4 Oct 2009, *M.Cheek* 15095 (IEC, K).

GABON, Haut-Ogooué, Plateaux Batéké National Park, Mpassa River Drainage, Harunga forest, 2°12'36"S, 14°01'56"E, 2 Mar 2003, *G.Walters & R.Niangadouma* 1194 (K, MO).

SUDAN, Jebel Marra, Colol, 23 May, 1968, *A.A.Kamil* 1088 (K).

SOUTH SUDAN [Bongo Land], Oct 1877, *G.Schweinfurth* 2490 (K; type of *Plectranthus bongensis* Baker). ETHIOPIA, Joje, 10 km S of middle Abay Bridge, 10°12.70'N, 36°59.29'E, 11 Oct 2010, *I.Friis, W. Abebe, E.Getachew* 13412 (AAU, K).

UGANDA, Ajai Wildlife Reserve, 10 Dec 2001, *J. Kalema* JK 1094, (K).

KENYA, 4 km from Webuye on road to Kitale, 0°38'N, 34°46'E, 10 Oct 1981, *M.G.Gilbert & M.Tadessa* 6583 (EA, K).

TANZANIA, Kagera, Bukoba Rural District, Minziro Forest Reserve, Nyokabanga, kaiyamba Hill, 01°02'20"S, 31°32'04"E, 18 May 2001, *L.Festo, W. Bayona, & W.Wibard* 1485 (K, MO).

MOZAMBIQUE, Sussundenga Distr., E slopes of Chimanimani Mts, West of Dombe, Mevumosi River Valley, streamside, 27 Apr 1974, *G.Pope & T.Müller* 1330 (K).

MALAWI, Rumphi Distr., Rukuru Bridge, junction to Rumphi to Livingstonia, 29 Apr 1971, *Pawek* 4756 (K, MAL).

ZAMBIA, Chingola, 5 Aug 1955, *D.B.Fanshawe* 2411 (K, NDO).

ZIMBABWE, Mrewa, Shawanae River, 23 Apr 1956, *H.Wild* 4806 (K, SRGH).

ANGOLA, Lunda Norte, near Kasamba Village ca.59 km NNW of Capaia on road to Carumbo, 7°50'15"S, 20°01'46"E, 4 Apr 2013 *D.J.Goyder & I.Darbyshire* 7209 (K).

MADAGASCAR, N of Ankazobe, Mar 1930, *M.R.Decary* 7364 (K, P).

Notes. 1. *C. bojeri* is defined here in a narrower sense compared to recent floras (Paton et al. 2009, 2013, 2022), excluding *C. chevalieri*, *C. collinus* and *C. heterotrichus*. It is restricted to specimens without persistent bracts (or rarely persistent at the two lowermost nodes), with short cincinni and stem indumentum mostly of retrorse hairs, without long patent hairs in the inflorescence.

2. *C. bojeri* is a polymorphic taxon possibly still in need of further splitting. One of the most distinctive morphs was named *Coleus platostomoides* Robyns and Lebrun (1928) 362. (Type: *W.Robyns* 2482 (holotype BR; isotype P), DR. Congo, Lac Kivu, baie de Sake, plaine de lave de Kateruzi, 10 Jun 1926). It differs in the shoot much branched from base, the longer cincinni (rachis up to 12 mm long in fruit) with closely spaced pedicels (ca. 15 flowers/cincinni) distichously arranged in a fish-bone pattern at fruiting; it has a distinctive ecogeographic distribution, restricted to volcanic lava in Kivu (e.g. Parc National Albert [Rumoka], 21 Apr 1945, *R.Germain* 3785 & 3786 (BR, L); Territ. Beni, Kusolu, Oct 1938, *P.Gille* 129 (BR); Beni, 31 Jul 1914, *J.Bequaert* 5140 (BR); Parc National Albert [Virunga], Kahodju, Aug 1937, *J.Lebrun* 6925 (BR, P); Entre le volcan Rumoka et la baie de Sake, Aug 1937, *J.Louis* 4861 (BR, P); Plaine de lave près de Ngoma [Goma], Apr-May 1929, *H.Humbert* 7901 (P). However, specimens showing one or several of these traits are occasionally found elsewhere (e.g. Kasaï, Territ. Dibaya, riv. Mwanzangoma, 9 Jan 1957, *L.Liben* 2220 (BR); Uganda, *A.D.Poulsen*, *G.Eilu* & *D. Hafashimana* 1260 [C, K, MHU]) and intermediates with typical *C. bojeri* are not rare in Kivu. Evidence from molecular markers is needed to further resolve the taxonomy of this difficult group.

3. The specimen *A.Léonard* 2040 (Mikwati, territ. Walikale, 16 Dec 1958 [BR]), a subglabrous plant with very small (ca. 10 × 5 mm), acute leaves and a long calyx (6 mm in fruit), is probably a different taxon, but more materials are needed.

4. The specimen *Yona Mleci* 19 (BRLU), collected on termite mounds in miombo woodland near Lubumbashi, has roots with numerous clavate tubers; it approaches *Coleus botryosus*, differing in the caducous bracts; it could be a different taxon, but more materials are needed.

5. In Burundi, a few specimens are more or less intermediate between *C. bojeri* and *C. homblei* (e.g. Bururi, Lac Nyanza, route de Makamba, 19 Mar 1967, *J.Lewalle* 1698 [BR]) and between *C. bojeri* and *C. collinus* (e.g. Munvugo, 3 km N Nyanza, 16 Apr 1978, *M.Reekmans* 6920 (BR, LG).

6. The type specimen of *Coleus dewevrei* De Wild. is possibly a perennial plant, more or less intermediate between *C. bojeri* and *C. welwitschii* or *C. brazzavillensis*.

7. See observations under *C. homblei*.

***Coleus brazzavillensis* A.Chev., Veg. Ut. Afr. Trop. Franç. 1: 124. 1905.**

Type. REPUBLIC OF CONGO (Brazzaville), 1904, *A.Chevalier* 11154 (holotype P [P00450785]).

Description. Perennial herb 0.30–0.75 m high, not reported to be aromatic, with a thin creeping rhizome, tubers not collected in DR. Congo (present in Rep. Congo). Stem ascending, rooting at lower nodes, simple or more rarely sparingly branched, quadrangular, more or less villous, with long patent flexuous hairs up to 2 mm long, these occasionally sparse or restricted to nodes and short retrorse hairs, in the inflorescence with shorter patent or antrorse hairs (0.5 mm),

intermingled with sparse much longer hairs and also with red sessile glands. Leaves opposite, petiolate, ascending to spreading, occasionally with smaller leaves in the axils; petiole 0.5–2.5 cm long, with flexuous patent hairs 2–3 mm long, these sometimes sparse, and short retrorse hairs, narrowly winged in upper half, blade ovate to ovate-elliptic, 1.5–8 × 1–3 cm, apex obtuse to acute, base cuneate and shortly attenuate, ca. 5 pairs of secondary veins, margin crenate, narrowly recurved, both surfaces pubescent with long erect to appressed hairs, especially on veins beneath and with red sessile glands beneath. Inflorescence lax, (4–)9–18 cm long, with 7–15 verticils spaced (5–)10–25(–45) mm, bracts ovate, ca. 5 × 3 mm, acuminate, forming an apical coma, deciduous, except often at 1–2 lowermost nodes where they are somewhat foliaceous and crenate; cymes sessile to very shortly pedunculate (1 mm), ascending, ca. 13-flowered, cincinni up to 6 mm long in fruit, pedicels 1–4 mm, inserted eccentrically behind calyx upper lobe. Flower: calyx shortly pubescent and with red sessile glands, ca. 1.5 mm long in flower, up to 4.5 mm long in fruit, tube shortly cylindrical, constricted at throat, truncate, upper lobe ovate, recurved, subacute, purplish tinged, ciliolate, lateral lobes truncate, middle lobes of lower lip fused in a linear lip ca. 3 mm long, with two subulate points; corolla ca. 9–14 mm long, tube ca. 4 mm long, strongly sigmoid, lower lip ca. 5–7 mm long, 2.5–3 mm deep, cucullate, upper lip 2 mm long, with a broad gap between the two lips. Nutlets pale brown, globose, ca. 0.9 mm diam., smooth.

Distribution. Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Marshland, wet savannah, grassy clearings, *Sphagnum* bogs, dry woodlands; 300–750 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Congo**, Léopoldville [Kinshasa], 15 Apr 1915, *J.Bequaert* 7341 (BR); Boko Mfumu Disu, 15 Nov 1948, *H.Callens* 1911 (BR); Madimba, 2 Apr 1948, *P.Duvigneaud* 609Ca (BRLU); Entre Ngidinga et Kimvula, 12 Apr 1948, *P.Duvigneaud* 703C (BRLU); Boko sur chemin de fer, Apr 1932, *H.Vanderyst* 29736, 29747, 29751 (BR); **Kasai**, Kwango, Mela, *H.Callens* 1677 (BR); Panzi, 8 Feb 1950, *H.Callens* 2185 (BR); Region of Luebo, s.d., *L.Achten* 415a&b; **Forestier Central**, Entre Bokatola et Bikoro, Lac Léopold II [Lac Mai Ndombe], Sep 1930, *J.Lebrun* 1445 (BR).

Notes. 1. New species record for DR. Congo.

2. *C. brazzavillensis* was hitherto a poorly-known species. It is superficially similar to *C. bojeri*, differing in being perennial. *C. brazzavillensis* is closely related to and, arguably, only a variety of *C. welwitschii*, differing in the much more slender rhizome, longer hairs on shoot and petiole, shorter cincinni, persistent bracts at lowermost verticils and its occurring in moist habitats; blade length/width ratio also tends to be greater than in *C. welwitschii*. Its range is restricted to W DR. Congo and Congo (Brazzaville).

3. *H.Callens* 2185 (BR) has the indumentum of the stem much sparser than usual. *J.Lebrun* 1445 (BR) is unusual in having persistent bracts at all verticils.

***Coleus buchananii* (Baker) Brenan, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9: 43. 1954.**

≡ *Plectranthus buchananii* Baker in D.Oliver & auct. suc. (eds.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 5: 402. 1900. Type: MALAWI, Shire Highlands, Nakajumbu, 15 Oct 1881, *J.Buchanan* 365 (holotype K [K000431996]; isotype E [E00193487]).

= *Coleus kisanfuensis* De Wild., Contr. Fl. Katanga: 174. & Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles 41(2): 48. 1921. Type: DR. CONGO, Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], Sep 1911, *A.Hock s.n.* (lectotype BR [BR0000008730572], designated here), syn. nov.

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 324), Paton et al. (2013: 263), as *Plectranthus buchananii* Baker.

Distribution. Tanzania to S Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Dry woodlands, wooded savannah, steppic savannah, often on rocky soil, occasionally on copper-rich soil; 950–1550 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Upemba, près de la Lufira, 30 Aug 1948, *G.F.de Witte* 4222 (BR); Vallée de la Lofoi, près du village Nkonko, 3 Oct 1970, *S.Lisowski* 23358 (POZG); Luiswishi, 21 Sep 1984, *F.Malaisse* 13191 (BR); Région de Fungurume, colline “monde arabe”, 24 Jul 2007; *B.Senterre* 4676 (BR); Tantara, autour de la mine, 3 Sep 1977, *R.Wechuysen* 865, 866, 867 (BR).

BURUNDI, Bururi, 1951, *A.Becquet* 2149 (BR); Bururi, route Makamba-Dunga, km 20, 21 Sep 1977, *M.Reekmans* 6378 (BR).

Notes. 1. *Coleus kisanfuensis* De Wild. was unplaced in Paton et al. (2019), because the original materials had not been found. The materials were misfiled in BR as “*Coleus hockii* De Wild.” (which is *Coleus betonicifolius* var. *kasomenensis* (De Wild.) Meerts & A.J.Paton). The specimen [BR0000008109613] indeed bears a label handwritten by De Wildeman as “*Coleus hockii* De Wild.”, but this is obviously a mistake, because the protologue of *C. kisanfuensis* clearly refers to *C. buchananii*, not to *C. betonicifolius*.

2. Lectotypification of *Coleus kisanfuensis* De Wild. De Wildeman (1921b) cited two syntypes, i.e. *A.Hock s.n.* (syntype BR [BR0000008109613]), DR. Congo, Kisanfu, Sep 1911 and *A.Hock s.n.* (syntype BR [BR0000008732835] and [BR0000008730572]), Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], Sep 1911. The three sheets match the protologue. We designate [BR0000008730572] as the lectotype because it does not bear the erroneous name *Coleus hockii* De Wild.

***Coleus calaminthoides* (Baker) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 30. 2019.**

≡ *Solenostemon calaminthoides* Baker in D.Oliver & auct. suc. (eds.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 5: 421. 1900. Type: GABON, Gabon River, *G.Mann s.n.* (holotype K [K001615425]).

Description. Paton (2022: 44). The materials from DR. Congo differ from the materials in the rest of the range in having the hairs on the stem either retrorse or antrorse (always antrorse out of DR. Congo).

Distribution. Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Coastal scrub on sandy soil; 0–100 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Côtier**, Plateau de Tshikai, route Boma-Banana, 13 Apr 1960, *Compère* 1863 (BR); Route Boma-Banana, entre Malemba et Matamba ma Kanzi, 13 Mar 1959, *J.Wagemans* 2230 (BR); **Mayumbe**, Luki, 5°34'50.73"S, 13°9'34.16"E, 6 Apr 2010, *S.Dessein* 3222 (BR); Forêt de Moba [entre Luki et Boma], route de Boma, 5 Dec 1948, *C.Donis* 2233 (BR); without locality, Aug-Sep 1899, *Tilman* in *Cabra* 67 (BR).

Notes. 1. The species was identified in DR. Congo for the first time by A.J.Paton in 2021; it had been hitherto misidentified as *C. monostachyus*. The Congolese localities represent the southernmost limit of the species' distribution range.

2. Paton et al. (2022) consider that *C. calaminthoides* differs from *C. monostachyus* in having antrorse hairs on the stem. However, this character is variable in DR. Congo, with *C. Donis* 2233 having antrorse hairs, while the other specimens have retrorse hairs.

3. The specimen *Tilman* in *Cabra* 67 (BR) is close to *C. calaminthoides*, except for the yellow corolla; it could be a different taxon.

***Coleus caninus* subsp. *flavovirens* (Gürke) A.J.Paton, *Phytokeys* 129: 32. 2019.**

≡ *Coleus flavovirens* Gürke in H.G.A.Engler, Pflanzenw. Ost-Afrikas, C: 347. 1895.

≡ *Plectranthus caninus* subsp. *flavovirens* (Gürke) A.J.Paton, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 345. 2009. Type: TANZANIA, Dschallasee [Lake Chala], 1893, G.Volkens 1771 (holotype B destroyed; isotype BR [BR0000021453960]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 345), Paton et al. (2013: 274), as *Plectranthus caninus* Roth subsp. *flavovirens* (Gürke) A.J.Paton.

Distribution. Ethiopia to South Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, often on dry or rocky soil; 780–1590 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Kabare, Lac Kivu, 21 Aug 1914, *J.Bequaert* 5384 (BR); May ya Moto, 14 Nov 1934, *G.F.de Witte* 2037 (BR); Plaine de la Ruzizi, Apr 1950, *R.Germain* 6851 (BR); Ruindi, Sep 1937, *J.Lebrun* 7750 (BR). RWANDA, Akagera, Rwisirabo, 21 Jan 1980, *D.Bridson* 255 (BR, K, WAG); Kabare, Gabiro, May 1933, *A.Becquet* 607 (BR); Rwabiega, Jan 1938, *J.Lebrun* 9824 (BR); Akagera, Rwisirabo, 2 Jul 1978, *J.Raynal* 20794 (BR, P); Utara, env. Nyagatare, 1 May 1958, *G.Troupin* 7240 (BR).

BURUNDI, Rugombo, plaine de la Ruzizi, 20 May 1969, *J.Lewalle* 3590 (BR); Plaine de la Ruzizi, 13 May 1978, *M.Reekmans* 6988 (BR, WAG).

***Coleus celsus* A.J.Paton, *Phytokeys* 129: 34. 2019.**

≡ *Solenostemon robustus* Hiern, Cat. Afr. Pl. 1: 864. 1900., non *Coleus robustus* (Hook.f.) A.J.Paton.

≡ *Plectranthus robustus* (Hiern) A.J.Paton in Fl. Zambesiaca 8,8: 234. 2013. Type: ANGOLA, Pungo Andongo, from Lombe to Condo, Mar 1857, *F.Welwitsch* 5538 (lectotype BM [BM00564035] designated here; isolectotypes [BM 00564268], LISU [LISU220992], [LISU220993]).

Description. Woody perennial herb, ca. 1.0–1.5 m high, more or less leafless at flowering; rootstock with tubers up to 10 × 5 cm. Stem erect, up to 1 cm thick, woody and cylindrical in lower half, striate, lenticellate, puberulous with short eglandular hairs, obtusely quadrangular in upper half, densely white pubescent with short antrorse hairs, branching only in the inflorescence. Leaves opposite, petiolate, ascending, beginning to fall off at time of flowering; blade yellowish-green, coriaceous to somewhat crassulescent, broadly

ovate, 4.5–8.5(–14.0) × 3.5–6.0(–9.0) cm long, base broadly cuneate, obtuse to rounded and then shortly attenuate into the blade, apex rounded to acute or shortly acuminate, margin crenate, not recurved, upper surface subglabrous to puberulous, lower surface shortly pubescent on veins, ca. 6–8 pairs of secondary veins; petiole 0.5–2.0(–3.0) cm long. Inflorescence 20–30 cm long, pyramidal-paniculiform, with 5–7 pairs of opposite ascending branches ca. 1.5–7 cm long, spaced ca. 5 cm, each terminating in 1–4 condensed ca. 1.5 cm long racemes, with tomentose to villous rachis; flowers solitary in the axil of each bract, arranged helicoidally around axis, bract ovate, ca. 2 mm long, villous on back, pedicel in fruit (8–)18 mm long, jointed ca. 2–5 mm above base and breaking at joint at maturity, leaving persistent base on rachis, pubescent, adnate eccentrically to calyx; calyx campanulate, beige to fulvous villous at first, ca. 5 mm long at anthesis, fruiting calyx (9–)13–14 mm long, coriaceous, tube campanulate, pubescent, with pale sessile glands, throat slightly oblique, lobes ciliate, upper lobe ovate-triangular, slightly curved, not decurrent, acute, ca. 2 mm long, lateral lobes of lower lip triangular, ca. 3 mm long, middle lobes of lower lip narrowly triangular ca. 4 mm long. Corolla purplish-pale blue with pale sessile glands, tube strongly sigmoid 7–8 mm long, upper lip ca. 3 mm long separated from lower one by a 3 mm gap, lower lip 9–11 mm long, 4–5 mm deep, cucullate, with two small auricles near base, anther pouch-like, style entire. Nutlets light brown, red speckled, smooth, broadly ovoid, ca. 2 mm.

Distribution. Angola, DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Wooded savannah, steppe; 1000–1670 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Kasai*, Kwango, Village Shamafuka (15 km S de Bwana Mutombo), 1 Apr 1948, *P.Duvigneaud* 970E (BRLU).

Notes. 1. New species record for DR. Congo. The Congolese locality represents the northernmost limit of the species' distribution range.

2. Lectotypification. *Solenostemon robustus* Hiern was described most likely based on Welwitsch's materials at BM. BM holds two sheets of *F.Welwitsch* 5538. We designate the sheet with complete collecting data on the label as the lectotype.

***Coleus chevalieri* Briq., Mém. Soc. Bot. France 8: 287. 1917.**

Figs 1C, D, 2C

= *Coleus delpierrei* De Wild., Bol. Soc. Ibér. Ci. Nat. 19: 119. 1920. Type: DR. CONGO, Ubangi-Uele, Van Kerkhovenville [Watsa], 1904, *A.Delpierre* s.n. (lectotype BR [BR0000006261559], designated here), syn. nov.

Type. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, Haut-Oubangui, Krébedjé (Fort Sibut), vallée de la moyenne Tomi, bord d'un sentier sur un plateau ferrugineux, 8 Nov 1902, *A.Chevalier* 5662 (holotype P [P00450788], [P00450786]; isotype BR [BR0000006245498], G [G00437733]).

Description. Annual herb, 0.15–0.70 m high, rootstock fibrose, without tubers. Stem erect, quadrangular, generally much branched from base, with short appressed retrorse hairs and red sessile glands, often purplish. Leaves opposite, ascending to spreading, petiole (0.2–)0.8–3.5(–4.5) cm long, narrowly winged in upper half, blade occasionally red spotted in the middle, ovate, narrowly ovate,

3–10(–11) × 1–4(–5.5) cm, mostly 2–3 times as long as broad, apex generally obtuse, rarely acute, base cuneate, shortly attenuate in the petiole, 4–8 pairs of secondary veins, occasionally impressed, margin crenate to obtusely serrate (teeth obtuse to rounded), subglabrous to very shortly pubescent above, shortly pubescent on veins beneath (antrorse or retrorse hairs). Inflorescence spiciform, (3–)5–12 cm long, 8 mm wide at anthesis (corolla excluded), congested, occasionally more lax, moderately dense at fruiting, up to 32 cm long, 10–15(–20) mm wide at fruiting, with (5–)15–30 verticils typically spaced 5–10 mm, the lowermost ones occasionally up to 25 mm, bracts persistent, at first erect and cucullate, soon reflexed, ca. (1.5–)4–6 × (0.5–)2–3 mm long, ovate-triangular, sessile, acute to acuminate, occasionally almost caudate, ciliate, upper surface glabrous, lower surface sparsely pubescent and with red glands, forming a short apical coma; cymes sessile, ca. 11(–17)-flowered, cincinni ascending, elongating to 2–3(–6) mm, pedicels ca. 2–3 mm long. Flower: calyx shortly pubescent, with red sessile glands, ca. 2 mm long at anthesis, fruiting calyx subglabrous to shortly pubescent, 3.5–4 mm long, narrowly tubular, slightly constricted at throat, upper lip often purplish tinged, ovate-elliptic to obovate-elliptic, ca. 2.5 mm long, acute to more rarely rounded, recurving, not decurrent, lateral lobes truncate, ca. 1 mm long, median lobes of lower lip fused, linear, ca. 2 mm long, with two acute points, slightly curving upwards; corolla blue to pale mauve, with or without red sessile glands, ca. 8–12 mm long, tube 2.5–3 mm long, sigmoid, lower lip 3–7 mm long. Fruit: nutlets yellowish-brown with red speckles, globose ca. 0.8 mm diam., smooth.

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, dry woodland, fallow fields, often on lateritic crust, 300–1000 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Katanga**, Haut-Lomami, Kaniama, 20 Apr 1947, *W. Mullenders* 295 (BR); **Forestier Central**, Eala, 28 Sep 1937, *G. Cou-teaux* 338 (BR); Ikulu, 14 Feb 1940, *Freyne* 4 (BR); Bambesa, 1936, *Pittery* 424 (BR); Route Niangara-Kisangani, 55 km d'Isiro, vers Wamba, 20 Apr 1936, *J. Louis* 1738 (BR); Asaka, 30 Oct 1923, *Nannan* 623 (BR); **Ubangi-Uele**, Doruma, 10 Sep 1933, *A.M. De Graer* 101 (BR); Garamba, 10 Sep 1951, *H. De Saeger* 1396 (BR, K); Uele-Nipoko, entre Niangara et Wamba, Jun 1931, *J. Lebrun* 3199 (BR); Yakuluku, 29 Sep 1953, *P. Gérard* 790 (BR).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, **Haut-Oubangui**, Yalinga, 18 Sep 1921, *G. Le Testu* 3256 (P); 60 km N of Bambari, 26 Nov 1928, *Ch. Tisserant* 2296 (P); Oubangui-Chari, Koukourou, Sep. 1957, *J. Trochain* 10648 (P).

CAMEROUN, Sabal Maba, 60 km NNE Tibati, 23 Sep 1963, *R. Letouzey* 5920 (P).

Notes. 1. Within the *C. bojeri* complex, this species is easily recognised on account of the persistent bracts, long spiciform inflorescence with congested, closely-spaced verticils; the leaves tend to be obtuse, with blade more than 2× as long as broad, with numerous secondary veins, but these traits are more variable.

2. Robyns and Lebrun (1928) had already synonymised *C. delpierrei* De Wild. and *C. chevalieri* Briq.

3. Near the southern margins of the species' distribution range, specimens intermediate between *C. chevalieri* and other species occur: e.g. *L. Pynaert* 1702 (intermediate with *C. bojeri*); *H. Vanderyst* 34394 (intermediate with *C. welwitschii*); *S. Risopoulos* 146 (intermediate with *C. botryosus*); *L. Pynaert* 1092, *G. Cou-teaux* 338 (BR) (intermediate with *C. brazzavillensis*).

4. Lectotypification of *Coleus delpierrei* De Wild. De Wildeman (1920) cited two syntypes: *A. Delpierre* s.n. (BR [BR0000006261559]), DR. Congo, Vankerkhovenville [Watsa], 1904 & *A. Delpierre* s.n. (BR [BR0000006261887]), Niangara, 1904. Both match the protologue; [BR0000006261559] is selected because its inflorescence is better developed.

5. The most typical specimens of *C. chevalieri* occur in the Sudanian part of DR. Congo, in the region of Ubangi-Uele, where they grow on lateritic crust. In other regions of DR. Congo, *C. chevalieri* is often less typical and intermediates with other species of the *C. bojeri* complex occur.

***Coleus collinus* Lebrun & L.Touss., Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 17: 81. 1943.**
Figs 1E, F, 2A

≡ *Solenostemon collinum* (Lebrun & L.Touss.) Troupin, Bull. Jard. Bot. Natl. Belg. 55: 299. 1985. Type: DR. CONGO, Kivu, Rutshuru, Nov 1937, *J. Lebrun* 8232 (holotype BR [BR0000006262990], [BR0000006262983]; isotype P).

Description. Annual herb, aromatic, 0.15–0.40(–0.60) m, often in groups, root-stock fibrose, without tubers. Stem prostrate or ascending, more rarely erect, slender, occasionally rooting at lower nodes, quadrangular, with long patent multicellular eglandular hairs (ca. 1.5 mm long) and short appressed retrorse hairs, with red sessile glands, simple or much branched. Leaves opposite, spreading to ascending, petiole 0.2–1.1(–1.5) cm long, ciliate; blade ovate to trullate, 0.9–2.2 × 0.7–2.0 cm, base obtuse and then shortly attenuate into the petiole, apex acute, margin crenate, 4–6 teeth on either side, with sparse long hairs on both surfaces, dense red sessile glands on the lower surface, ca. 3 pairs of secondary veins. Inflorescence dense at anthesis, then lax at fruiting, simple, 2–5 cm long, ca. 6 mm wide (corollas excluded) at anthesis, elongating to 5–8 cm long, ca. 1 cm wide in fruit, with 4–11 verticils spaced 7–15 mm in fruit, cymes ca. 9-flowered, peduncle lacking, cincinni 0–4 mm long, ascending, pedicels 2–4 mm long, ascending, with short papilliform hairs, bracts broadly ovate, subsessile, 3–6 × 3–5 mm, foliaceous, the lowermost ones often serrate, persistent, reflexed, margin long ciliate, upper surface glabrous to papillate, lower surface pubescent, with red sessile glands. Flower: calyx shortly pubescent, with red sessile glands, 1–1.5 mm long at anthesis, fruiting calyx ca. 4 mm long, tube shortly campanulate, throat truncate, upper lobe obovate-elliptic, ca. 2 mm long, more or less acute, margin shortly ciliate, recurving, not decurrent, lateral lobes rectangular, truncate to rounded, median lobes of lower lip fused in a linear lip, straight, ca. 3 mm long, with two acute points. Corolla pale blue (rarely white), lower lip deep blue, ca. 2–4.5 mm long, tube 1–1.5 mm long, slightly curved, lower lip ca. 2 mm long, stamens included or occasionally exerted, anthers ca. 0.3 mm long. Fruit: nutlets yellowish to pale brown speckled with red, globose, ca. 0.8 mm diam., smooth.

Distribution. Cameroon, DR. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, fallow fields, rocky steppe, pastures, gravel, river banks; 1200–1800 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Lacs Edouard et Kivu*, Luberizi, 1953, A. Gilon 346 (BR); Rutshuru, Mt. Katale, Dec 1937, J. Lebrun 9154 (BR, P); Rutshuru, 15 Apr 1937, J. Ghesquière 4291 (BR); Mumosho, 8 May 1951, J. F. Laurent 223 (BR).

RWANDA, Kibungo, Gahororo, environs de Zaza, 27 May 1970, G. Bouxin & M. Radoux 2211 (BR, WAG); Rubona, Inéac, 28 Apr 1958, G. Michel 5332 (BR, WAG).

BURUNDI, Bururi, Mosso, Bugiga, 21 May 1980, M. Reekmans 9219 (BR, WAG); Ruyigi, Kitaba, 15 May 1981, M. Reekmans 10333 (BR, MO, US, WAG); Gitega, Karuzi, 31 May 1981, M. Reekmans 10517 (BR, WAG); Kitega Chefferie: Bweru, Environs Karuzi, colline Nyarusange, 16 May 1958, van der Ben 2091 (BR).

CAMEROON, Bamenda, Bambili, Bafut-Ngema, 19 Aug 1951, E. Ujor FHI 29985 (FHI, K). UGANDA, Serere Teso, Dec 1931, Chandler 211 (K).

KENYA, Trans-Nzoia Distr., Kitale, 19 Sep 1961, Verdcourt 3211 (EA, K).

TANZANIA, Ngara distr., Nyakiziba, 26 Apr 1960, R. E. S. Tanner 4890 (BR, K).

MALAWI. Kondowe to Karonga, Jul. 1896, A. Whyte s.n. (K).

ZAMBIA, By Katete River, where Great East Road crosses it, 16 Jan 1957, J. M. Wright 124 (K).

Notes. 1. This species differs from *C. bojeri* in having persistent bracts, smaller corolla, narrower inflorescence. It often has ascending, somewhat flexuose shoots and smaller leaves, but these traits are more variable.

2. *C. collinus* is most likely a self-pollinating species, with corollas often not exceeding 1.5 mm long, often cleistogamous and anthers much smaller than in most *Coleus* species in Central Africa.

3. New species record for Cameroon, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi.

***Coleus conglomeratus* (T.C.E.Fr.) Robyns & Lebrun, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, Sér. B 49: 105. 1929.**

≡ *Englerastrum conglomeratum* T.C.E.Fr., Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 9: 72. 1924.

≡ *Plectranthus conglomeratus* (T.C.E.Fr.) Hutch. & Dandy, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1926:481. 1926. Type: Togo, Sokode, Dec 1904, H. Kersting 93 (holotype B destroyed; isotype K [K000431858] fragment).

Description. Shrub or perennial woody herb, up to 2 m high, almost leafless at flowering, rootstock with tubers. Stem erect, sparingly branching, rounded in the lower part, quadrangular upwards, striate, lenticellate, purplish, densely covered with ca. 4 mm-long patent stiff bristles and with very short appressed hairs, young growth beige tomentellose, with dense retrorse hairs and more sparse patent hairs, these turning into bristles in older growth. Leaves opposite, patent, petiole 0.5–1.0 cm (up to 5.0 cm outside Central Africa), blade ovate to ovate-elliptic, 1–3 × 1–2 cm (up to 16 × 8 cm outside Central Africa), apex acute to subobtuse, base cuneate and shortly attenuate into the petiole, margin crenate, upper surface puberulous and with pale sessile glands, lower surface shortly pubescent on veins and with pale sessile glands. Inflorescence in short lateral and terminal subsessile panicles, each comprising 3 to 5 branches 2–5 cm long; rachis densely covered with short glandular hairs, flowers solitary in the axil of a bract, helicoidally arranged on the rachis, distally often subop-

posite; bracts narrowly elliptic, ca. 1 mm long, pedicels ascending, with thin patent eglandular hairs, ca. 3 mm long, eccentrically inserted on calyx; calyx tubular, with dense short glandular hairs and pale sessile glands, 2 mm long at anthesis, ca. 4.5 mm in fruit, tube slightly curved, upper lobe broadly ovate to obovate, subobtuse, somewhat curving upwards, slightly decurrent, lobes of the lower lip narrowly triangular, 1–1.5 mm long, the median ones slightly longer; corolla ca. 6 mm long (up to 10 mm outside Central Africa), yellow inside, suffused with purple outside, with pale sessile glands, tube ca. 4 mm long, funnel-shaped, lower lip equalling the tube, upper lip shorter, with a broad emarginate median lobe and two smaller rounded lateral lobes, stamens with filaments free for most of their length, anthers golden; style golden, stigma bifid. Nutlets somewhat compressed, brown, shiny, red speckled, ca. 1 mm.

Distribution. Togo, Benin, Sierra Leone, DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah on lateritic crust; 100–500 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Ubangi-Uele*, Entre Businga et Banzyville [Mobayi-Mbongo], Jan 1931, *J. Lebrun 2061* (BR).

Notes. 1. New species record for DR. Congo.

2. The record in NW DR. Congo is remarkably disjunct, ca. 2000 km east of the nearest previously known locations in Togo. It had been misidentified in collections as *C. tetragonus*, on account of the bristles on the stem. It differs from the latter in the shorter pedicel (ca. 3 mm vs. 5–8 mm), shorter calyx (4.5 mm vs. 6–10 mm) and corolla suffused with purple.

***Coleus cylindraceus* (Hochst. ex Benth.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 37. 2019.**

≡ *Plectranthus cylindraceus* Hochst. ex Benth. in A.P.de Candolle, Prodr. 12: 60. 1848. Type: ETHIOPIA, near Gapdia, ad rupes, 29 Nov 1838, *G.W. Schimper II. 1113* (holotype K [K000431901], [K000431904], [K000431900]; isotype BM [BM000564023], E, FI [FI011097], [FI000844], G [G00435204], [G00435206], [G00435205], HAL [HAL0114463], M [M0104743], [M0104744], MPU [MPU015435], P [P00450713], [P00450711], [P00450712], PRE [PRE0235122-0], TUB [TUB009112], UPS, W).

= *Plectranthus montanus* Benth. in N. Wallich, Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2: 17. 1830., non *Coleus montanus* Hochst. ex Ces. Type: INDIA, Deccan Peninsula, exact locality unknown (“Peninsula India Orientalis”), Herb. Wight in Wall. Cat. 2747B (lectotype K [K000820120]), designated by Suddee et al. (2004); isolectotype K-W [K001117007]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 318), Paton et al. (2013: 260), as *Plectranthus montanus* Benth.

Distribution. Tropical and S Africa, Arabian Peninsula, S India.

Habitat and ecology. Wooded savannah, rock outcrops, marshland, fallow fields; 1000–1400 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Lacs Edouard et Kivu*, May ya Moto, 14 Nov 1954, *G.F. de Witte 2042* (BR).

RWANDA, Ngoma, Rukoma Nganza, Jun 1933, *A. Becquet 685* (BR); Préfecture Kibungu, Concession minière de Géorwanda-Rwinkwavu-colline dominant la plaine de Matinza, 21 May 1969, *G. Bouxin & M. Radoux 455* (BR); Préfecture

Kigali, entre Karama et frontière du Burundi, à 14 km de Karama (Bugesera), 18 May 1978, *G.Troupin* 15922 (BR); Biumba. marais Kibondo, 26 May 1955, *A.R.Christiaensen* 895 (BR).

BURUNDI, Muyinga, Murehe, 30 May 1981, *M.Reekmans* 10495 (BR, MO, WAG).

Note. *G.F.de Witte* 6449 (BR), from Haut-Katanga, Upemba National Park, is intermediate between *C. cylindraceus* and *C. succulentus*. See also note under the latter species.

***Coleus decimus* (A.J.Paton) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 38. 2019.**

≡ *Plectranthus decimus* A.J.Paton, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 324. 2009. Type: ZAMBIA, Mbala (Abercorn) District, Kawimbe, 15 Dec 1956, *H.M.Richards* 7288 (holotype K [K000431998]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 324), Paton et al. (2013: 264), as *Plectranthus decimus* A.J.Paton.

Distribution. W Tanzania, Zambia to Angola.

Habitat and ecology. Pioneer vegetation on rocky soil, often near rivers, ca. 1300 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Tilwizembe, 8 May 1957, *P.Duvigneaud* 3084L (BRLU), Env. Kolwezi, rive gauche Musonoye, 13 Jan 2005, *F.Malaisse* 16065 (BR); Près des chutes de la rivière Musonoi, 12 Mar. 1989, *M.Schaijes* 4317 (BR).

Note. New species record for DR. Congo.

***Coleus decurrens* Gürke, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 215. 1894.**

= *Coleus variifolius* De Wild., Bol. Soc. Ibér. Ci. Nat. 19: 124. 1920. Type: DR. CONGO, between Buta and Bima, 15 Oct 1905, *F.Seret* 96 (lectotype BR [BR0000021453991], designated by Paton et al. 2009).

Type. CAMEROON, Buea, 1891, *P.Preuss* 948 (holotype B destroyed; isotype COI [COI00005778], HBG).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 294) as *Plectranthus decurrens* (Gürke) J.K.Morton, Paton (2022: 46) as *Coleus decurrens* Gürke.

Distribution. Nigeria to Uganda, Gabon, Republic of Congo, DR. Congo, Angola.

Habitat and ecology. Rainforest, often seasonally flooded, riparian forest, river banks; 470–2000 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Congo**, Without locality, 1904, *J.Gillet* s.n., & *J.Gillet* 3783 (BR); **Kasai**, Panzi, galerie de la Makita, 18 Feb 1952, *H.Callens* 3438 (BR); **Forestier central**, Avakubi, 9 Jan 1914, *J.Bequaert* 1853 (BR); Bongo, 26 Jul 1955, *C.Evrard* 1512 (BR); Parc national de la Maïko, 45 km N of Lubutu, 2 Jun 1977, *J.Lejoly* 1905C (BR, BRLU); Yangambi, 7 km NW, 8 May 1936, *J.Louis* 1834 (BR); Bolanda, 29 Oct 1913, *Nannan* 85 (BR); Entre Buta et Banalia, Ambelati, 11 Jan 1926, *W.Robyns* 1333 (BR); **Ubangi-Uele**, entre Libenge et Géména, Dec 1930, *J.Lebrun* 1866 (BR); **Lac Albert**, Kilo, 28 Jun 1914, *J.Bequaert* 4866 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Route Kibabi-Kikoma, km 50,

29 Apr 1958, *R.Pierlot* 1943 (BR); Route Kavumu-Walikale, km 107, Irangi, 24 Oct 1959, *G.Troupin* 10926 (BR); Kidedeya, près riv. Lusilube, 13 Sep 1955, *Vanschuytbroeck in de Witte* 12687 (BR).

Note. Two specimens (*J.Bequaert* 6460; *A.Leonard* 3939) are dwarf plants (< 20 cm), with small leaves and blade not long attenuated at base; they are either a juvenile form or a different taxon; more materials are needed.

***Coleus deflexifolius* (Baker) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 39. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys deflexifolia* Baker in D.Oliver & auct. suc. (eds.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 5: 381. 1900. Type: KENYA, Naivasha District, near Lake Elmenteita, 1893, *G.F.Scott Elliot* 6756 (holotype K [K000405969]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 394), as *Pycnostachys deflexifolia* Baker.

Distribution. E Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah on wet soil; 1300–2300 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Kapemba, 1957, *P.Duvigneaud* 3648Pyc (BRLU).

Note. New species record for DR. Congo.

***Coleus defoliatu*s (Hochst. ex Benth.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 39. 2019.**

≡ *Plectranthus defoliatu*s Hochst. ex Benth. in in A.P.de Candolle, Prodr. 12: 60. 1848. Type: ETHIOPIA, Jomara [Dschemara], 26 Dec 1839, *G.W.Schimper* II.847 (holotype K; isotype BR [BR0000006250720], FI [FI000843], G [G00435210], [G00435211], HAL HAL0114469], LG, M [M0104742], MPU [MPU015434], P [P00450715], [P00450716], TUB [TUB009113], W).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 297), Paton et al. (2013: 246), as *Plectranthus defoliatu*s Hochst. ex Benth.

Distribution. Eritrea to S Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, steppe, riparian forest; 1600–2300 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lac Albert**, Nioka, Mont-Ri, 23 Nov 1957, *P.Bamps* 66 (BR, POZG).

BURUNDI, Mugonga Manga, 14 Sep 1974, *P.Auquier* 4087 (BR); Niambikiwe, Oct 1932, *A.Becquet* 154 (BR); Route Bujumbura-Kitega, 19 Aug 1958, *A.Christiaensen* 2477 (BR); Murambi, km 80 route Bujumbura-Butare, 20 May 1960, *F.L.Hendrickx* 7962 (BR); Mubimbi, 24 May 1966, *J.Lewalle* 827 (MO); Teza, 19 Jun 1971, *J.Lewalle* 6028 (BR, WAG); Honga, 14 Oct 1971, *M.Reekmans* 1055 (BR).

***Coleus descampsii* (Briq.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 40. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys descampsii* Briq., Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belgique 37: 63. 1899. Type: DR. CONGO, Katanga, Lufonzo [Lufogo] R., Mar. 1896, *G.Descamps* s.n. (holotype BR [BR0000008910042]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 388), as *Pycnostachys descampsii* Briq.

Distribution. Cameroon to W Tanzania.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, most often on moist, organic soil; 1000–1720 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Marungu, 1940, *F.Jurion* 343 (BR); Kasanga, 23 Mar 1908, *T.Kassner* 2660 (BR); Territ. des Baanza, sur la Luvua, 18 May 1931, *F.Luxen* 35 (BR); Environs de Lubumbashi, May 1945, *P.Quarré* 8012 (BR); Kasambi, 20 Apr 1926, *W.Robyns* 2037 (BR); Marungu, Kasi-ki, 12 Jun 1939, *P.J.J.Vanden Brande* 247 (BR).

Note. As already mentioned by Paton et al. (2009) in Tanzania, intermediates exist between *C. descampsii* and *C. parvifolius* (e.g. *S.Lisowski*, *F.Malaisse* & *J.-J.Symoens* 11228 (POZG), Kundelungu, 25 Apr 1970).

***Coleus dewildemanianus* (Robyns & Lebrun) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 40. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys dewildemaniana* Robyns & Lebrun, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africaines 16: 352. 1928. Type: DR. CONGO, Katanga, Munama, 1 Apr 1928 *P.Quarré* 1143 (holotype BR [BR0000008910370], [BR0000008909732], [BR0000008910066]; isotype K, YBI).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 387), Paton et al. (2013: 315), as *Pycnostachys dewildemaniana* Robyns & Lebrun.

Distribution. Tanzania to S Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Shrub savannah, road verges, rocky steppe, miombo woodland, disturbed soil; 1100–1900 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Kundelungu, 10 km NNE du Mont Kibwe wa Sanga, 26 Apr 1970, *S.Lisowski*, *F.Malaisse*, *J.-J.Symoens* 11317 (POZG); Mont Mukuen, 1 Apr 1948, *A.Schmitz* 1495 (BR).

RWANDA, Gahororo, env. Zaza, 27 May 1970, *G.Bouxin* et *M.Radoux* 2223 (BR); Mahumna, commune Birenga, 4 Jul 1978, *B.Runyinya* 864 (BR).

BURUNDI, Route Gitega-Karuzi, 27 May 1971, *J.Lewalle* 5801 (BR, WAG); Kininya Mosso, 4 Jun 1952, *G.Michel* et *J.Reed* 2384 (BR); Ruyigi, Gitwenge, 17 May 1978, *M.Reekmans* 7056 (BR).

***Coleus duvigneaudii* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347689-1

Fig. 3A–F

Type. DR. CONGO. Haut-Katanga, 15 km N de Mitwaba, steppe frais de plaine, 16 Jan 1960, *P.Duvigneaud* 5082L (holotype BRLU [BRLU0037795], isotype K).

Diagnosis. Closely related to *Coleus foliatus* (A.J.Paton) A.J.Paton, differing in the leaves ternate at all nodes, blade longer and narrower, mostly cuneate at base and acute at apex.

Description. Perennial herb ca. 0.60 m high, with several shoots from a thick woody rootstock. Stem erect, branching only in the inflorescence, rounded near base, rounded to quadrangular in upper part, pubescent to hispidulous, with

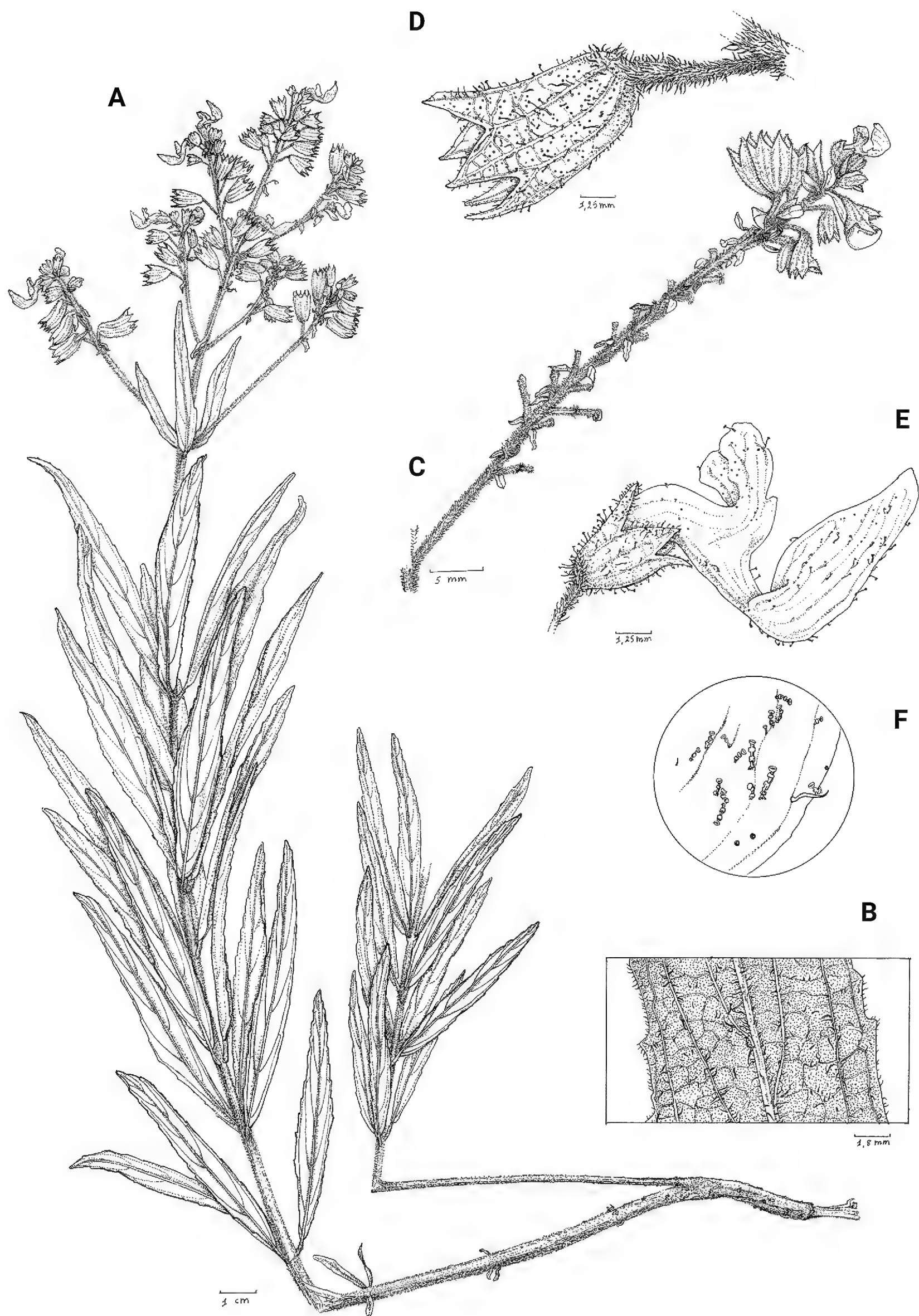


Figure 3. *Coleus duvigneaudii* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** detail of leaf blade undersurface **C** inflorescence branch **D** fruiting calyx **E** flower **F** detail of corolla pubescence (*P.Duvigneaud 5080L*). Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**); 1.8 mm (**B**); 5 mm (**C**); 1.25 mm (**D, E**).

patent or ascending eglandular hairs and pale sessile glands. Leaves ternate, ascending, subsessile; blade narrowly elliptic, oblong-elliptic to almost linear, $6-9 \times 0.5-1.3$ cm, length/width ratio ca. 6–10, base mostly cuneate, but almost rounded in upper leaves, apex acute, ca. 8 pairs of secondary veins, margin slightly recurved, distantly serrate, both surfaces somewhat harsh to the touch, pubescent, more densely so on veins underneath, glandular punctate on upper surface, with dense red sessile glands on undersurface; petiole 0–1 mm long. Inflorescence lax to moderately congested at anthesis, laxer at fruiting, paniculiform, with opposite or ternate branches on the uppermost 4–6 nodes of the stem, branches ascending, stiff, 4–12 cm, the longest branches themselves branching; 1 flower in the axil of each bract, lowermost flowers opposite, rachis purplish tomentose, bracts narrowly ovate-elliptic, 3×1 mm, obtuse, thin, membranous, pedicels ascending, ca. 2–3 mm long at anthesis, up to 5 mm in fruit, densely pubescent over whole its length, with an inconspicuous joint in the upper third, breaking at the joint at maturity, occasionally not breaking, obliquely adnate to calyx base and eccentrically inserted in front of upper lobe, thickened at fruiting. Flower: calyx ca. 3 mm long at anthesis, densely brownish to purplish pubescent, with eglandular and glandular hairs (these with cup-shaped apical cell in herbarium) and pale sessile glands, campanulate to tubular in fruit, ca. 8–9 mm long, teeth subequal, triangular, acute, the middle lobes of lower lip slightly longer (3 mm long) and more sharply pointed. Corolla blue to purplish, ca. 14 mm long, tube strongly sigmoid, ca. 6 mm long, upper lip 3 mm long, lower lip 8 mm long, 3 mm deep, cucullate, acute at tip, curving upwards, with pale sessile glands and purplish glandular hairs, enclosing stamens and style; anther pouch-like, 1 mm long; style entire. Nutlets ovoid, ca. 1.5 mm long, brown.

Etymology. Dedicated to Paul Duvigneaud (1913–1991), Belgian botanist, who made important contributions to the knowledge of the flora and the vegetation of Katanga (DR. Congo).

Distribution. Endemic of SE DR. Congo (Haut-Katanga); Mitwaba and Kundelungu Plateau.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, steppic savannah, often on rocky soil; 1500–1700 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Haut-Katanga*, Sud du point Kisona, savane herbeuse, 24 Mar 1954, *R.Desenfans* 5443 (BRLU); id., *R.Desenfans* 5451 (BRLU); 15 km N de Mitwaba, steppe frais de plaine, 16 Jan 1960, *P.Duvigneaud* 5082L (BRLU); Kundelungu, près du gîte Rack, 5 Feb 1969, *S.Lisowski*, *F.Malaisse*, *J.-J.Symoens* 1058 (BR) & 1058a (POZG); Kundelungu, près du gîte Rack, 5 Feb 1969, *S.Lisowski*, *F.Malaisse*, *J.-J.Symoens* 1247 (BR) & 1270 (POZG); same locality, steppe arbustive, 6 Feb 1969, *S.Lisowski*, *F.Malaisse*, *J.-J.Symoens* 1072 (POZG); Kundelungu, au bord de la rivière Kalembe, steppe à suffrutex, 1550 m elev., 12 Jan 1971, *S.Lisowski*, *F.Malaisse*, *J.-J.Symoens* 12857 (POZG).

Note. *C. duvigneaudii* is very closely related to and arguably only a variety of *C. foliatus*, differing in the ternate, narrower leaves, blade base cuneate, not clasping, apex acute, blade length/width ratio 6–10 (vs. 3–5 in *C. foliatus*). It is also related to the Angolan *C. strictipes*, differing in the ternate leaves, much more pubescent inflorescence and shorter pedicels. See note under *C. foliatus*.

***Coleus efoliatus* De Wild., Contr. Fl. Katanga: 173. & Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles 41(2): 47. 1921.**

- ≡ *Plectranthus efoliatus* (De Wild.) A.J.Paton, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 289. 2009. Type: DR. CONGO, Welgelegen, 6 Jun 1912, *J.Bequaert* 486 (lectotype BR [BR0000006261856], designated by Paton et al. [2009]).
- = *Plectranthus leviculus* N.E.Br., Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1921: 296. 1921. Type: DR. CONGO, Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], Jun 1920, *F.A.Rogers* 26211 (holotype K [K000431879]).
- = *Coleus kassneri* (T.C.E.Fr.) Robyns & Lebrun, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, Sér. B 49: 106. 1929. Type: DR. CONGO, Mt Morumbe, between rocks, 12 May 1908, *T.Kassner* 2951 (holotype B destroyed; isotype BM, BR [BR0000006262532], E, K, P).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 289); Paton et al. (2013: 237), as *Plectranthus efoliatus* (De Wild.) A.J.Paton.

Distribution. Rwanda to S Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. *Brachystegia* miombo woodland, dry evergreen forest, steppic savannah, often on rocky outcrops or gravelly soil, occasionally on copper-rich soil; 1250–1400 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Welgelegen, 6 Jun 1912, *J.Bequaert* 486 (BR); Tantara, 7 Aug 1956, *P.Duvigneaud* & *J.Timperman* 2235Col (BRLU); Katende, 50 km S Dilolo, 1957, *P.Duvigneaud* 2458Col (BRLU); Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], May 1912, *H.Homblé* 290 (BR); Lubumbashi, Katuba, 24 May 1927, *P.Quarré* 450 (BR).

RWANDA, Akagera, Lac Ihema, 15 Aug 1974, *P.Van der Veken* 10806 (BR).

***Coleus elliotii* (S.Moore) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 43. 2019.**

- ≡ *Pycnostachys elliotii* S.Moore, J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 38: 275. 1908. Type: UGANDA, Ruwenzori E, 10 Feb 1906, *A.F.R.Wollaston* s.n. (holotype BM [BM000910111]).
- = *Pycnostachys cinerascens* Robyns & Lebrun, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africaines 16: 352. 1928. Type: DR. CONGO, Ruwenzori, vallée Lamia, 14 May 1914, *J.Bequaert* 4287 (holotype BR [BR0000008910073]; isotype K fragment).
- = *Pycnostachys butaguensis* De Wild., Pl. Bequaert. 4: 389. 1928. Type: DR. CONGO, Ruwenzori, Vallée Butagu, 15 Apr 1914, *J.Bequaert* 3715 (holotype BR [BR0000008909749], isotype K fragment).
- = *Pycnostachys bequaertii* De Wild., Pl. Bequaert. 4: 393. 1928., nom. illeg., non *Pycnostachys bequaertii* De Wild., Contr. Fl. Katanga: 171. 1921.

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 406), as *Pycnostachys elliotii* S.Moore.

Distribution. DR. Congo to Uganda (Ruwenzori Mts.).

Habitat and ecology. *Erica* shrubland; 2000–3170 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, NW du Ruwenzori, E de Kalasabango, 13 Sep 1952, *H.Frédéricq* in *G.F.de Witte* 8053 (BR, WAG); Piste Kalonge-Mahungu, 12 May 1953, *H.Frédéricq* in *G.F.de Witte* 8990 (BR); Mont Muhi, 28 Jul 1955, *U.Kinet* 63 (BR); Ruwenzori, crête de la Mososa, 4 Aug 1948, *W.Robyns* 3321 (BR).

***Coleus eminii* (Gürke) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 43. 2019.**

- ≡ *Pycnostachys eminii* Gürke, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 22: 145. 1895. Type: TANZANIA, west of Lake Victoria, Kanessa, 14 Nov 1890, *F.Stuhlmann* 943 (lectotype B designated by Bruce (1940) destroyed; isolectotype K [K000405740] fragment).
- = *Pycnostachys rotundatodentata* De Wild., Pl. Bequaert. 4: 391. 1928. Type: DR. CONGO, Ruwenzori, Kisuki, 6 Jun 1914, *J.Bequaert* 4701 (lectotype: BR, designated by Bramley in Paton et al. (2009) [BR0000008909756], [BR0000008910080]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 407), as *Pycnostachys eminii* Gürke.

Distribution. Cameroon to Ethiopia and NW Tanzania.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah; 1100–2600 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Kisuki, pied du Ruwenzori, 6 Jun 1914, *J.Bequaert* 4701 (BR, K fragment); Rutshuru, 19 Oct 1914, *J.Bequaert* 6052 (BR); Bwito, Kikuku, 1 Jun 1954, *A.Deru* 264 (BR); Dorsale du Mont Bikingi, 16 Jun 1949, *J.de Wilde* 284 (BR); Luofu, 10 Dec 1934, *G.F.de Witte* 2186 (DE); Entre Beni et Lubero, Oct 1931, *J.Lebrun* 4275 (BR); Rutshuru, Mont Katale, Dec 1937, *J.Lebrun* 9167 (BR, LWI, US).

BURUNDI, Piste de la faille des Allemands, 20 May 1988, *J.Saintenoy* 158 (BR).

***Coleus engleri* (Briq.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 44. 2019.**

- ≡ *Anisochilus engleri* Briq., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 190. 1894. Type: DR. CONGO, between Nyangwe and Kimbundo, 15 Jun 1882. *P.Pogge* 1019 (lectotype K [K000405621], designated by Paton et al. [2009]).
- = *Plectranthus africanus* (Baker) A.J.Paton, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 308. 2009. Type: SIERRA LEONE, Freetown, Jan 1899, *G.F.Scott Elliot* 5033 (holotype K [K000405622]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 308), Paton et al. (2013: 251), as *Plectranthus africanus* (Baker) A.J.Paton.

Distribution. W Tropical Africa to Uganda and NE Angola.

Habitat and ecology. Swampy savannah, marshland, edge of riparian forest; 300–1200 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Congo**, Entre Ngoma et Kikwansa, 5 May 1959, *L.Pauwels* 2779 (BR); Kinanga, 6 Jul 1925, *W.Robyns* 166 (BR); Dolo, Jun 1899, *R.Schlechter* 12469 (BR, K); **Kasai**, Toni-Feshi, Kwango, 24 Jun 1955, *R.Devred* 2108 (BR); Entre Lufuna et Mbombi, 6 Aug 1944, *R.Germain* 2687 (BR); Territ. Dibaya, route Tshimbulu-Hemptinne, 6 Jun 1957, *L.Liben* 3101 (BR); Rivière Tudi, route Kinzambi, 8 Aug 1991, *B.Masens* 632 (BR, WAG, K); **Bas-Katanga**, Gandajika, rivière Katamba, 2 Jul 1952, *R.Germain* 7939 (BR); Kiabukwa, 9 Jul 1946, *G.Kevers* 21 (BR); Entre Nyangwe et Malela, Aug 1932, *J.Lebrun* 5940 (BR); Région sud de Kanda Kanda, rive gauche du Lubilash, 28 May 1934, *F.Luxen* 346 (BR); Kaniama, 22 Apr 1947, *W.Mullenders* 298 (BR); **Forestier Central**: Lac Léopold II [Lac Mai Ndombe], Dec 1932, *J.Lebrun* 6687 (BR); **Ubangi-Uele**: Entre Libenge et Gemena, Dec 1930, *J.Lebrun* 1765 (BR); Faradje, Aug 1931,

J. Lebrun 3512 (BR); **Lac Albert**: Kilo, 1921, *J. Claessens* 1307 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Luamisole, 13 Feb 1939, *F.L. Hendrickx* 151 (BR); Mwenga, Mudubwe, 21 May 1959, *A. Léonard* 4289 (BR).

***Coleus erici-rosenii* (R.E.Fr.) A.J. Paton, Phytokeys 129: 44. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys erici-rosenii* R.E.Fr., Wiss. Erg. Schwed. Rhod.-Kongo Exped. 1: 281. 1916. Type: DR. CONGO, Niragongo, 2000 m elev., 21 Dec 1911. *R.E. Fries* 1588 (holotype UPS [V-039931], isotype K [K000405955], MO).

= *Pycnostachys albidoviolacea* De Wild., Pl. Bequaert. 4: 400. 1928. Type: DR. CONGO, Kivu, Mukule, 26 Sep 1914, *J. Bequaert* 5889 (lectotype BR [BR0000008910011], designated by Paton et al. [2009], isoelectotype MO).

= *Pycnostachys robynsii* De Wild., Pl. Bequaert. 4: 398. 1928. Type: BURUNDI, Busiga, 28 May 1926, *W. Robyns* 2356 (holotype BR [BR0000008910356], [BR0000008909695]; isotype K, MO, P).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 408), as *Pycnostachys erici-rosenii* R.E.Fr.

Distribution. E DR. Congo to Uganda.

Habitat and ecology. Marshland, steppe, savannah, wooded savannah, sclerophyllous mountain forest; 1600–2420 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lac Albert**, Haut-Ituri, Kwandruma, 16 Jul 1937, *J. Ghesquière* 4731 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Boswenda, 23 Oct 1914, *J. Bequaert* 6087 (BR, K fragment, MO); Kabare, Lwiro, 17 Aug 1953, *A. Christiaensen* 40 (BR, LSHI); Chaîne des Mitumba, Hangi-Kipesa, 19 Jan 1956, *J. de Wilde* 624 (BR); Bitashimua, 1 Aug 1934, *G.F. de Witte* 1725 (BR); Kibumba, route Rutshuru-Goma, 12 Dec 1944, *R. Germain* 2993 (BR, U); Kabare, Mulungu, 6 Nov 1958, *A. Léonard* 1896 (BR, K, WAG); Kalehe, Mont Kahuzi, 6 Jun 1970, *J. Ntakiyimana* 78 (BR).

RWANDA, Buturo, Ruhengeri, Jan 1933, *A. Becquet* 362 (BR, MO); Forêt de Nyungwe, env. Gisakura, 12 Jun 1971, *G. Bouxin* 993 (BR, WAG); Kabare, colline à l'W de Tshibati, 30 Dec 1969, *Ern* 15 (BR, LWI, MO); Nyarutembe, Maraba, 2 Jul 1971, *M. Radoux* 19 (BR); Rangiro, Kirambo, 6 May 1980, *B. Runyinya* 998 (BR); Mukura, Mont Huye, 17 Jul 1974, *G. Troupin* 15122 (BR).

BURUNDI, Muramvya, 9 Sep 1991, *J. De Laet* H82 (BR); Kisozi, 15 Jul 1935, *J.B. Lejeune* 314 (BR); Bubanza, 12 Jun 1981, *M. Reekmans* 10653 (BR, WAG); Karuzi, 3 Apr 1958, *D. van der Ben* 2023 (BR).

***Coleus esculentus* (N.E.Br.) G. Taylor, J. Bot. 69 (suppl. 2): 158. 1931.**

≡ *Plectranthus esculentus* N.E.Br., Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1894: 12. 1894. Type: cultivated at K from material sent by J. Medley Wood from KwaZulu-Natal, 1893 (lectotype K [K000975993], designated by Codd (1975); isoelectotype BOL).

Note. Our treatment of *C. esculentus* departs from recent floras, which recognised two species (*C. esculentus* and *C. densus*). Variation in DR. Congo is complex, comprising morphs difficult to accommodate into such a scheme. We recognise one species comprising four varieties, including a new one. Evidence from molecular markers is needed to test the validity of this treatment.

Key to the varieties of *Coleus esculentus*

- 1 Shoot with a pair of opposite branches at the 2–5 upper nodes, forming a panicle; thyrses borne distally on these branches; bracts broadly elliptic, ca. 5 × 3 mm, 5-veined ***C. esculentus* var. *kolweziensis***
- Shoot unbranched at the upper nodes; thyrses sessile on nodes of the main stem; bracts narrowly obovate or ovate-triangular, ca. 1–3 × 1 mm, mostly 1–3 veined **2**
- 2 Rachis of the thyrses 8–20 cm long; verticils spaced 2–10 mm; pedicel (2–)3–19 mm long; upper lobe of calyx obovate-elliptic, very different in shape from the other lobes ***C. esculentus* var. *esculentus***
- Rachis of thyrses 0–5 cm long; verticils spaced 1–2 mm; pedicel 0–2 mm long; upper lobe of calyx triangular, not much different in shape from the other lobes **3**
- 3 Rachis of thyrses obsolete; thyrses mostly condensed together near the top of the stem into a more or less spiciform inflorescence; upper lobe of calyx 2–3 mm long, equalling the tube ***C. esculentus* var. *primulinus***
- Rachis of thyrses 1–5 cm long; thyrses widely spaced along the stem; upper lobe of calyx 1.5–2 mm long, shorter than the tube ***C. esculentus* var. *densus***

Coleus esculentus var. *esculentus*

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 291), Paton et al. (2013: 240), as *Plectranthus esculentus* N.E.Br.

Distribution. Tropical and South Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Degraded miombo woodland, fallow fields, savannah, 300–2285 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Congo**, Kinwanda, près de Tumba Mani, 23 Aug 1902, *A.Cabra & F.L.Michel* 38 (BR); Kisantu, Feb 1913, *J.Gillet* s.n. (BR); Sundi Lutete, 10 Aug 1967, *I.Persson* 124 (BR); **Kasai**, Kwango, Kahemba, 24 Jul 1955, *R.Devred* 2333 (BR); Env. Luluabourg [Kananga], 1910, *A.Sparrano* 27 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Kaziba, 26 Sep 1952, *J.F.Laurent* 574 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Marungu, Kalewe, Apr 1944, *L.Dubois* 1200 (BR); 30 km W de Mutshatsha, 28 Aug 1956, *P.Duvigneaud & J.Timperman* 2530Co1 (BRLU); Marungu, Kasiki, Nov 1945, *P.Quarré* 7363 (BR); Entre Masombwe et Lusinga, 21 Sep 1948, *W.Robyns* 3643 (BR); Lubumbashi, 1937, *Salésiens* 466 (BR, WAG). BURUNDI, Gitega, Bufundu, *A.Becquet* 766 (BR); Kumuyange, 26 Sep 1971, *J.Lewalle* 6132 (BR); Ruvironza, 15 Jul 1958, *G.Michel* 5540 (BR); Mosso, Ruyigi, abords de Kinyinya, 13 Aug 1951, *G.Michel & J.Reed* 85 (BR).

Notes. 1. Occasionally cultivated for its edible tubers; in Marungu known as “mizumbu” and, in Burundi, as “impombo” (kinyarwanda) or “inumbu” (kirundi).

2. Var. *esculentus* is quite variable in the length of the pedicel and the internodes of the thyrses; some specimens are more or less intermediate between var. *esculentus* and var. *densus* (e.g. *P.Quarré* 7085 (BR), *J.Rammeloo* 4690 [BR]).

***Coleus esculentus* var. *densus* (N.E.Br.) Meerts & A.J.Paton, comb. et stat. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347690-1

Plectranthus densus N.E.Brown in Bull. Misc. Inform., Kew 1894(85): 12. 1894.

Type: TANZANIA, N of Lake Malawi (Nyassa), Oct 1880, *Thomson s.n.* (holotype K [K000431965]).(Basionym)

≡ *Coleus densus* (N.E.Br.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 39. 2019.

= *Plectranthus dekindtianus* De Wild. Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Bot., sér. 4, 2: 135. 1913. Type: DR. CONGO, Bugege (?), Sep 1911. *A.Hock s.n.* (holotype BR [BR0000009824928]), syn. nov.

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 292), Paton et al. (2013: 241), as *Plectranthus densus* N.E.Br., restricted to specimens with inflorescence lax.

Distribution. SW Tanzania to S Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Dry woodlands, savannah, 1300–2000 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Kasai**, Kahemba, route vers l'Angola, 31 May 1948, *P.Duvigneaud* 955 (BRLU); **Haut-Katanga**, Kambove, 17 Aug 1979, *H.Breyne* 3735 (BR); Lubumbashi, Kasapa, 15 Sep 1972, *J.Bulaimu* 533 (BR); Upemba, piste vers Mitwaba, 12 Apr 1947, *G.F.de Witte* 2488 (BR); 10 km W of Mindingi, 21 Jul 1956, *P.Duvigneaud* & *J.Timperman* 2067 (BRLU); Upemba, entre Masombwe et Lusinga, 21 Sep 1948, *J.Lebrun* 3644 (BR); Luiswishi, 2 Oct 1974, *F.Malaisse* 7965 (BR); Katanga, s.l., 21 Sep 58, *J.Plancke* 119/1734 (BRLU); Upemba, 25 Aug 1949, *L.van Meel* in *G.F.de Witte* 7555 (BR).

BURUNDI. Bururi, 21 Sep 1974, *J.Rammeloo* 4690 (BR).

Note. *Plectranthus dekindtianus* De Wild. was synonymised with *Plectranthus tetragonus* Gürke by Paton et al. (2009); however, the type specimen lacks bristles on the stem and is better placed here

***Coleus esculentus* var. *primulinus* (Baker), comb. et stat. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347691-1

Plectranthus primulinus Baker in Bull. Misc. Inform., Kew 107: 292. 1895. Type: ZAMBIA, Mwero Plateau, 1894, *A.Carson* 36 (holotype K [K000430746]).(Basionym)

Description. Closely related to var. *densus*, differing in the much shorter thyrses, with rachis obsolete, mostly grouped into a spiciform inflorescence in the upper part of the stem; calyx lobes 2–3 mm long, equalling the tube.

Distribution. Angola, Zambia, DR. Congo, W Tanzania.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, wooded savannah, in DR. Congo often on Cu/Co or Mn rich soil, 1170–1830 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Upemba, Piste vers Mitwaba, 12 Apr 1947, *G.F.de Witte* 2488 (BR); Kasompi Est, Jul 1956, *P.Duvigneaud* & *J.Timperman* 2051 (BRLU); Kabwelunono copper hill, Jun 1997, *F.Malaisse*, *E.Kisimba*, *Y.Muzinga* 134 (BR); Kwatebala copper hill, May 2007, *I.Parmentier* 4347 (BR; WAG); Upemba, tête de source de la Katuba, Aug 1934, *P.Quarré* 4213 (BR); Kipopo, 20 May 1982, *M.Schaijes* 1397 (BR); Chabara, 11 Apr 1990, *Tropometex* 224 (BR, MO).

Notes. 1. Previous treatments (Paton et al. 2009, 2013) synonymised *Plectranthus primulinus* with *Coleus densus*. However, in DR. Congo, the two morphs can be readily recognised even though intermediates occur; therefore, we propose to recognise them at varietal rank. They occur in different habitats, var. *primulinus* being particularly frequent in steppic savannah on metal-rich soil in Haut-Katanga, where var. *densus* is rarely observed.

2. Specimens collected in the rainy season consist of leafy shoots without flowers, with leaves steadily decreasing in size upwards, the upper ones bract-like and often forming an apical coma; specimens collected in the dry season are mostly leafless and bear inflorescences in the upper part of the stem. Some specimens have particularly large leaves (up to 20 × 8 cm) with velvety tomentose indumentum (e.g. G.F.de Witte 2488).

***Coleus esculentus* var. *kolweziensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton, var. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347692-1

Fig. 4A–C

Type. DR. CONGO, Haut-Katanga, Piste Nzilo-Kyamasumba, 10°30'29"S, 25°26'12"E, 1435 m elev., 1 Mar 1987, M.Schaijes 3354 (BR [BR0000021718298], photos).

Diagnosis. Differs from the type in the following combination of traits: thyrses borne on pairs of ascending branches, at the 2–5 upper nodes of the stem, forming a panicle; bracts broadly ovate-elliptic, ca. 5 × 3 mm, 5-veined; rhizome creeping; stem leafy at flowering; leaves narrowly obovate, < 15 mm wide, pubescent on veins beneath, very shortly pubescent above.

Etymology. All collections of this variety originate from the region of Kolwezi in western Upper Katanga.

Distribution. Endemic to SE DR. Congo (Haut-Katanga).

Habitat and ecology. Steppic savannah, dry woodland, rocky slopes; 1300–1475 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Env. de Sakabinda, sources de la Kengere, 9 Apr 1971, S.Lisowski 23304 (POZG); Env. Kolwezi, près du village Muilu, 8 Apr 1971, S.Lisowski 23703 (POZG); without locality, 1937, Salésiens 1264 (BR); 19 km SSE of Kolwezi, 13 Mar 1983, M.Schaijes 1873 (BR); Piste Kolwezi-Musokantanda (Plateau de la Manika), 10°48'42"S, 25°15'59"E, 19 Feb 1989, M.Schaijes 4305 (BR);

Note. This new variety has a restricted distribution range in the region of Kolwezi.

***Coleus foliatus* (A.J.Paton) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 46. 2019.**

≡ *Plectranthus foliatus* A.J.Paton, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 284. 2009. Type: TANZANIA, Sumbawanga District, Tatanda, Mbaa Hill, 25 Apr 1997, S.Bidgood et al. 3459 (holotype K [K000194843], [K000194844]; isotype C, DSM, K, NHT).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 284), Paton et al. (2013: 234), as *Plectranthus foliatus* A.J.Paton.

Distribution. SW Tanzania, N Zambia, Burundi, SE DR. Congo.



Figure 4. *Coleus esculentus* var. *kolweziensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** detail of inflorescence and bracts **C** detail of calyx **A** M.Schaijes 3354 **B, C** Breyne 1197. Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**); 5 mm (**B**); 2 mm (**C**).

Habitat and ecology. Steppic savannah, scrub, mostly on highlands, often on shallow rocky soil, occasionally on copper-rich soil; 1500–2000 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Marungu, Kasiki, 20 Jun 1931, *G.F.de Witte* 470 (BR); Tenke, *P.Duvigneaud* & *J.Timperman* 2624E (BRLU); Mitwaba-hôtel, steppe, 9 Sep 1956, *P.Duvigneaud* & *J.Timperman* 2691Co (BRLU); Marungu, 1 km S Mont Lusale, 27 Jun 1957, *P.Duvigneaud* 3738C (BRLU); Kundelungu, 6.4 km NNW Katshupa, 17 Oct 1966, *F.Malaisse* 4660 (BR, LSHI); Poste de Mitwaba, Aug 1945, *G.Mortelmans* 96 (BR); Domaine de Muhila, près de Kansimba, 1400 m elev., steppe, 7 Nov 1970, *S.Lisowski* 23488 (POZG).

BURUNDI, Route Matana-Rutovu, km 15, 26 Feb 1966, *J.Lewalle* 469 (BR); Bururi, 3 Feb 1968, *J.Lewalle* 2760 (BR, P); Luvironza, Bututsi, 3 Mar 1955, *G.Michel* 4702 (BR).

Notes. 1. New species record for DR. Congo. Widespread on the Mitwaba and the Marungu Plateau (Haut-Katanga).

2. *Coleus foliatus* is more variable in leaf shape in DR. Congo and Burundi compared to neighbouring regions; specimens with unusually narrow leaves (ca. 45 × 5 mm) are found in Burundi (e.g. *J.Lewalle* 469, *M.Reekmans* 8659); they differ from *C. duvigneaudii* in having opposite leaves, relatively short leaf blade and blunt leaf apex. In Upper Katanga, where *C. foliatus* and *C. duvigneaudii* are sympatric, more or less intermediate specimens occur (e.g. *S.Lisowski*, *F.Malaisse* & *J.-J. Symoens* 1247, *S.Lisowski*, *F.Malaisse* & *J.-J. Symoens* 11295; *A.Schmitz* 3150).

***Coleus frederici* G.Taylor, J. Bot. 69 (suppl. 2): 159. 1931.**

≡ *Neomuelleria welwitschii* Briq., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 180. 1894., non *Coleus welwitschii* Briq.

≡ *Plectranthus welwitschii* (Briq.) Codd, Fl. Pl. Africa 42: t. 1646. 1972. Type: ANGOLA, Pungo Andongo, 14 Apr 1857, *F.Welwitsch* 5544 (holotype BM; isotype C, K, LISU, MEL, PRE).

Description. Short-lived perennial (annual or biennial after Hiern [1900]) herb, not aromatic (after Hiern [1900]), 0.60–1.20 m high. Stem erect, quadrangular, more or less crassulescent, puberulent, with very short retrorse hairs and sparse longer patent hairs and red sessile glands, branched. Leaves opposite, spreading, petiolate; blade ovate, 4.0–10.0 × 3.0–6.0 cm (up to 22 × 18 cm in Angola), base cordate to broadly rounded and shortly attenuate into the petiole, apex subacute, margin flat, crenate, teeth unequal in depth and breadth, with both sides subequal, the largest ones up to 5 mm deep; upper surface subglabrous, lower surface papillate on veins, rarely pubescent and with dense red sessile glands, ca. 5 secondary veins on either side; petiole 1.0–3.5 cm (up to 18 cm in Angola), pubescent as stem. Inflorescence lax, 10–21(–30) cm long, with 6–13 verticils spaced 15–20 mm, cymes on a 5–15 mm long peduncle, dichasial, with two subequal opposite divergent cincinni with 1 median flower, cincinni ca. 5–12 mm long, (3–)5-flowered, bracts ovate, ca. 3 mm long, early deciduous, pedicel 3–4 mm long, inserted eccentrically on calyx behind upper lobe. Flower: calyx ca. 2.5 mm long at anthesis, subglabrous, with red sessile glands, upper lip ovate, acute, ca. 1.4 mm long, upright, lower lobes much shorter, narrowly triangular, calyx at fruiting (in Angolan materials) more

or less urceolate, contracted at throat, lobes parallel; corolla white or blue, with red sessile glands, ca. 18 mm long, tube sigmoid, with a narrow parallel-sided lower part ca. 4–5 mm long and a broader progressively dilated part ca. 5 mm long, lower lip ca. 9 mm long, cucullate, 5 mm deep, stamens fused, slightly exerted, anther 0.9 mm long; style undivided. Nutlets not observed (obovoid, slightly compressed, smooth, yellowish, in Angolan materials).

Distribution. Angola, DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Shady places, scrub, forest fringe; 600–1100 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Kasai*, Kwango, Tambu [Tambo], près du village, 14 Apr 1953, *H.Callens 1173* (BR); *Haut-Katanga*, Kundelungu, premier gué sur rivière Kalunda, entre Katwe et Lofoi, 19 May 1984, *A.Bodenghien 139* (BR).

Notes. 1. New species record for DR. Congo.

2. The materials collected in DR. Congo are at an early stage of flowering; however, the diagnostic character of calyx contracted at throat after anthesis is conspicuous in a few flowers in *H.Callens 1173*.

3. The specimen *A.Bodenghien 139* (BR), collected ca. 1000 km east of previously known localities, is unusual in having lower leaf surface pubescent on veins.

***Coleus globosus* (Ryding) A.J.Paton, *Phytokeys* 129: 50. 2019.**

≡ *Plectranthus globosus* Ryding, Bull. Jard. Bot. Natl. Belg. 66: 101. 1997. Type: DR. CONGO, Haut-Katanga, Kundelungu Plateau, 20 Mar 1971, *S.Lisowski 23152* (holotype POZG [POZG-V-0100131], C photo).

Description. Herb, probably perennial, 0.30–0.40 m high. Stem quadrangular, pubescent, with thin patent hairs and orange sessile glands. Leaves sessile, ascending to erect, narrowly elliptic to narrowly ovate, the lowermost ones broadly elliptic, 3.0–4.0 × 0.6–0.9 cm, apex obtuse to subacute, base narrowly rounded to subcordate at base, sparsely pubescent, with eglandular hairs on lower surface of veins and orange-red sessile glands on both surfaces, margin shallowly crenate to subentire, ± revolute, secondary veins diverging at a very narrow angle and distally subparallel to the margin. Inflorescence unbranched, of 1 or 2 widely spaced subglobose verticils; bracts broadly ovate ca. 6 × 6 mm, apex acuminate, deciduous; cymes 12–20-flowered; pedicel ca. 1.5 mm long; flower: fruiting calyx only slightly zygomorphic, glandular, pubescent, lobes subequal, ovate-triangular, apex subacute to obtuse, upper lobe slightly decurrent; corolla 12–14 mm long, tube 7–8 mm long, upper lip narrow, 4-lobed, with narrow lateral lobes, lower lip cucullate, 4–5 mm long, stamens connate over ca. 0.5 mm, anthers ca. 0.5 mm diam., with orange sessile glands. Nutlets ± 1.3 × 1.1 mm, dark brown, smooth, glossy.

Distribution. Endemic of SE DR. Congo (Haut-Katanga, Kundelungu Plateau).

Habitat and ecology. Steppic savannah on highlands, on moist soil, riverbanks, often near ponds; 1500–1700 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Haut-Katanga*, Kundelungu, about 5 km NNE of the western source of Lutshipuka, 19 Feb 1969, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens 2669* (POZG); about 6 km WNW of the western source of Lutshipuka, 25 Mar 1969, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens 3793* (POZG); Mont Kabwe, 28 Mar 1971, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens 23610* (POZG).

***Coleus goetzenii* (Gürke) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 50. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys goetzenii* Gürke in Götzen, Durch Afr., reimpr.: 8. 1896. Type: RWANDA, Sabinyo, flanc sud, ca. 2400 m elev, 1 Feb 1972, *P.Auquier* 2369 (neotype BR [BR0000013410254] designated here; isoneotype K, LG, MO [MO100924134], WAG).

= *Pycnostachys vulcanicola* Lebrun & L.Touss., Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 17: 71. 1943. Type: DR. CONGO, Virunga, Volcan Karisimbi, Feb 1932. *J.Lebrun* 5006 (holotype BR [BR0000008909725], [BR0000008910059]; isotype K, MO).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 409), as *Pycnostachys goetzenii* Gürke.

Distribution. EC Tropical Africa (Virunga Mts.).

Habitat and ecology. Mountain forest with bamboo, *Hypericum*, and *Hagenia*; 2300–2800 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Tshakabindi, NE Visoke, 25 Jan 1955, *G.F.de Witte* 11548 (BR, WAG); Versant E du Nyiragongo, Nov 1937, *J.Lebrun* 8727 (BR); Ruwenzori, entre les gites de Mahangu et de Kalonge, 31 Dec 1977, *J.Lejoly* 2570 (BR); Kabara, flanc E du Karisimbi, 21 Aug 1937, *J.Louis* 5428 (BR, K, MO, P); Nyamuragira, gegen Biliba, 27 Aug 1954, *Stauffer* 230 (BR, K, MO, WAG).

RWANDA, Lac Gando, Mar 1935, *G.F.de Witte* 2298 (BR); Route Butare-Cyangu-gu, km 72, 9 May 1980, *G.Troupin* 16246 (BR, K).

BURUNDI, entre Mabai et la rivière Kavumande, 12 Jun 1950, *H.Renier* 238 (BR).

Note. Neotypification of *Pycnostachys goetzenii* Gürke. The holotype has disappeared (Rwanda, Kirunga Volcano [Virunga Mts.], north of Lake Kivu, 7500–8000 ft. elev., *G.Goetzen* 98 [holotype B]); no isotype has been found. We select as the neotype *P.Auquier* 2369, matching the protologue, collected in the same region and at about the same altitude as the holotype.

***Coleus gracilipedicellatus* (Robyns & Lebrun) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 51. 2019.**

≡ *Holostylon gracilipedicellatum* Robyns & Lebrun, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, Sér. B 49: 103. 1929. Type: DR. CONGO, Katanga, Pweto to Baudouinvill [Moba], between Kayabala and Lungulungu, 29 Apr 1926. *W.Robyns* 2196 (holotype BR [BR0000008908674], [BR0000008908032], [BR0000008908681]; isotype BM fragment, BRLU fragment, E, K).

= *Plectranthus baumii* Gürke in O. Warburg (ed.), Kunene-Sambesi Exped.: 356. 1903, non *Coleus baumii* Gürke. Type: ANGOLA, Kubango, Massaca, 19 Oct 1899. *H.Baum* 283 (holotype B destroyed; isotype BM [BM000564009], E (as 238), G [G00437838], K, W [W19010009248], Z [Z-000018989]).

Description. Paton et al. (2013: 233), as *Plectranthus baumii* Gürke.

Distribution. Southern DR. Congo to Botswana.

Habitat and ecology. Miombo woodland, steppic savannah on rocks, 1300–1690 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Katofio, 18 Aug 1948, *P.Duvigneaud* 1378 (BRLU); Territ. Sakania, env. Kipushia, Mont Kasamwa, 29 Apr 1971,

S.Lisowski 23485 & 23495 (POZG); Fungurume, 23 Jul 2007, *B.Senterre* 4638 (BR); Lubumbashi, 1937, *Salésiens* 355 (BR, WAG); Lukafu, Apr 1900, *E.Verdick* 455 (BR).

***Coleus gracillimus* (T.C.E.Fr.) Robyns & Lebrun, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, Sér. B 49: 106. 1929**

≡ *Englerastrum gracillimum* T.C.E.Fr., Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 9: 69. 1924. Type: DR. CONGO, Mt Corva, 15 May 1895, *G.Descamps* s.n. (holotype B destroyed; isotype UPS [V-712081], K fragment).

≡ *Plectranthus gracillimus* (T.C.E.Fr.) Hutch. & Dandy, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1926: 481. 1926.

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 290), Paton et al. (2013: 238), as *Plectranthus gracillimus* (T.C.E.Fr.) Hutch. & Dandy.

Distribution. Widespread in Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Miombo woodland, savannah, rocks, occasionally on copper-rich soil and on saline soil, 300–1575 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Congo**, Kimbidi, 21 Apr 1959, *L.Pauwels* 2571 (BR); Kibotuka, 2 Sep 1975, *L.Pauwels* 5429 (BR, WAG); **Kasaï**, Mayala, 20 Apr 1953, *H.Callens* 1536B (BR); Kwango-Mela, 20 Mar 1955, *R.Devred* 1680 (BR); Kwango, entre Dinga et Mpandi, 5 May 1944, *R.Germain* 2238 (BR); **Bas-Katanga**, 30 km S Kamina, 4 Jul 1948, *P.Duvigneaud* 1126Co1 (BRLU); Route Kayembe-Mukulu-Kamina, 9 May 1959, *S.Risopoulos* 1071 (BR); N de Mabwe, 2 May 1949, *L.van Meel* in *G.F.de Witte* 6279 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Ubwari Peninsula, 8 Oct 1979, *Y.&T.Ankei* 79/0128 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Kisenge, colline de Kapolo, 1956, *P.Duvigneaud* & *J.Timperman* 2341 (BRLU); Upemba, Ganza, 30 May 1949, *L.van Meel* in *G.F.de Witte* 6457 (BR); Tenke, colline Pumpi, 26 May 2007, *I.Parmen-tier* & *E.Kisimba* 4606 (BR); Mont Mukuen, 6 Jun 1947, *A.Schmitz* 698 (BR).

BURUNDI, Bururi, Rumonge, 5 Jun 1966, *J.Lewalle* 892 (BR); Kininya Mosso, 28 Jun 1952, *G.Michel* 3104 (BR).

Note. New species record for Burundi.

***Coleus guerkei* (Briq.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 53. 2019.**

Type. ANGOLA, Cuito (Kuito), 1 Apr 1900. *H.Baum* 789 (holotype B destroyed; isotype E [E00193514], G [G00435305], HBG [HBG518375], K, M [M0104725], S [S-G-3335], W [W1901-0009329]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 317), Paton et al. (2013: 259), as *Plectranthus guerkei* Briq.

Distribution. Widespread in Tropical & South Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah on moist soil, marshland; 100–1800 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Mayumbe**, Gimbi, 17 Jun 1948, *Laurent* 713 (BR); **Bas-Congo**, Ntadi, 21 Apr 1944, *R.Germain* 2140 (BR); Kisantu, 1900, *J.Gillet* 1337 (BR); Kibotuka, 2 Sep 1975, *N'Kunga* 5429 (BR); **Kasaï**, Gombe ya Tumba, 16 Apr 1953, *H.Callens* 1274 (BR); Kananga, 24 Nov 1981, *S.Lisowski* 66927 (BR); Kapanga, Jun 1933, *F.Overlaet* 923 (BR); Panzi, 1925, *H.Vanderyst* 16001 (BR); **Bas-Katanga**, Gandajika, 12 Oct 1956, *L.Liben* 1705 (BR); Katuman-

ga, 29 Oct 1956, *L.Liben* 1811 (BR); **Ubangi-Uele**, Gangala na Bodi, 21 Nov 1942, *C.Cornet d'Elzius et al.* 373 (BR); Faradje, 28 Dec 1949, *Costermans* 62 (BR); Garamba, piste centrale vers km 82, 18 Feb 1952, *G.Troupin* 65 (BR); **Lac Albert**, Irumu, 9 Mar 1914, *J.Bequaert* 2844 (BR); Kerekere, 19 Jan 1960, *D.Froment* 649 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Dilolo, riv. Mangoa, 20 Aug 1956, *P.Duvigneaud & J.Timperman* 2410 (BRLU); Baudouinvillie [Moba], 5 May 1926, *W.Robyns* 2241 (BR).

RWANDA, Agatete, 19 Nov 1953, *L.Liben* 963 (BR).

BURUNDI, Musumba Mosso, 10 Jun 1952, *G.Michel* 2674 (BR); Mosso, Ruyigi, 4 Sep 1951, *G.Michel & J.Reed* 178 (BR); Route Rusengo-Cankuso, km 5, 16 May 1978, *M.Reekmans* 7003 (BR, WAG).

***Coleus hadiensis* (Forssk.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 54. 2019.**

≡ *Plectranthus hadiensis* (Forssk.) Schweinf. ex Sprenger, Wiener Ill. Gart.-Zeitung 19: 2. 1894. Type: YEMEN, in montibus Hadiensis [Hadiyah], 1763, *P. Forsskål* 348 (holotype C [C10002654]).

= *Plectranthus zatarhendii* sensu Troupin & Ayob., Fl. Rwanda 3: 340. 1985., non (Forsskal) E.A.Bruce.

= *Plectranthus fragrans* Lebrun & L.Touss., Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 17: 70. 1943. Type: DR. CONGO, Katanda, Sep. 1937. *J.Lebrun* 7618 (holotype BR [BR0000006262556]; isotype K, P).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 300), Paton et al. (2013: 247), as *Plectranthus hadiensis* (Forssk.) Sprenger.

Distribution. Widespread, Egypt to South Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Maldives, Sri Lanka.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, xerophilous scrub, woodland, rocks; 950–2150 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Beni, Kasindi, 10 Aug 1914, *J.Bequaert* 5233 (BR); Katanda, Aug 1937, *J.Lebrun* 7589 (BR); Katanda, Sep. 1937, *J.Lebrun* 7618 (BR); Ruindi, 1937, *J.Lebrun* 7933 (BR, YBI); Escarpement de Kabasha, 7 Dec 1934, *G.F.de Witte* 2172 (BR); Lac Edouard, baie de Kabale, 24 Dec 1953, *D.van der Ben* 972 (BR).

RWANDA, Ibere Rya Bigogwe, 8 Feb 1984, *F.-X.Ayobangira* 1673 (BR); Buge-sera, env. Karama, 12 Mar 1972, *G.Bouxin* 1365 (BR); Mayaga, 27 May 1954, *L.Liben* 1202 (BR); Mutara, env. Gabiro, 5 Apr 1957, *G.Troupin* 3123 (BR); Akagera, Lac Ihema, 1 May 1973, *G.Troupin* 15042 (BR).

Note. In the Flore du Rwanda (Troupin and Ayobangira 1985), *C. hadiensis* is erroneously referred to as *Plectranthus zatarhendii*, a species absent from Central Africa.

***Coleus heterotrichus* Briq., Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belgique 40: 40. 1901.**

Figs 1G–H, 2D

= *Coleus claessensii* De Wild., Bol. Soc. Ibér. Ci. Nat. 19: 117. 1920. Type: DR. CONGO, Mobwasa, 1910, *J.Claessens* 741 (lectotype BR [BR0000006261863]; isolectotype BR [BR0000006262198], designated here), syn. nov.

- ≡ *Calchas claessensii* (De Wild.) P.V.Heath, Calyx 5: 160. 1997.
- = *Coleus ringoetii* De Wild., Contr. Fl. Katanga: 174. & Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles 41(2): 50. 1921. Type: DR. CONGO, Shinsenda, Mar 1912, A.Ringoet 546 (holotype BR [BR0000006262907], [BR0000006263232]), syn. nov.
- = *Coleus termetophilus* De Wild., Contr. Fl. Katanga: 175. Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles 41(2): 50. 1921. Type: DR. CONGO, Kundelungu, swamps, 13 Mar 1908, T.Kassner 2618 (lectotype BR [BR0000008732170], right-hand specimen only; designated here; isotype Z [Z-000018897]), syn. nov.
- = *Coleus quarrei* Robyns & Lebrun, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africaines 16: 3. 1928. Type: DR. CONGO, Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], ferme de Kibembe, 30 Jul 1927, P.Quarré 608 (holotype BR [BR0000006262570]), syn. nov.
- = ?*C. eetveldeanus* Briq., Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belgique 37: 73. 1899. Type: DR. CONGO, Haut-Katanga, M'Toa, 15 May 1899, G.Descamps s.n. (holotype BR [BR0000008109156]).

Type. DR. CONGO, Bolobo, Jun 1891. *F.Demeuse* 455 [“1155” in the protologue in error] (holotype BR [BR0000021454103]; isotype G [G00435192]).

Description. Annual herb, occasionally scrambling, aromatic, (0.15–)0.25–0.90(–2.00) m high; rootstock fibrose, without tubers. Stem erect, simple or branched, quadrangular, somewhat lignified in lower part in robust specimens, in the lower part with very short, papilliform (ca. 0.1 mm long) patent to recurved hairs and sessile red glands or very short glandular patent hairs and sparse longer patent hairs especially at nodes, in the inflorescence with mostly very short (ca. 0.1 mm long, papilliform), patent to slightly recurved eglandular and gland-tipped hairs, and sparse long multicellular patent hairs (ca. 1 mm long), these sometimes almost lacking. Leaves opposite, ascending to spreading, petiole 1.0–4.5(–10) cm long, pubescent like the stem, with dense very short hairs (retorse or patent) and sparse, much longer patent hairs; blade occasionally with a purplish spot in the middle, ovate to broadly ovate-triangular, (1.0–)3.0–7.0(–12) x (1.0–)2.5–5.0(–8.5) cm, apex acute to obtuse, base broadly rounded, or truncate to subcordate and then shortly attenuate into the petiole, membranous, ca. 4–5 pairs of secondary veins, margin crenate, upper surface with sparse, appressed, antrorse hairs, lower surface very shortly pubescent on veins, (occasionally papillate over the whole surface), rarely with long patent hairs on veins, with red sessile glands. Inflorescence lax, (5–)12–32(–40) cm long, 2–6(–10) cm broad at fruiting, with (2–)7–20(–28) verticils spaced 10–25(–40) mm, bracts whitish, ovate, acuminate, cucullate, 2–7 mm long, ciliate, early deciduous (very rarely persistent at lower verticils), cyme with a 1–2 mm long peduncle, often dichasial, each cyme consisting of two subequal cincinni, diverging at right angle, elongating to 5–20(–50) mm in fruit, lax, each with 4–7(–20) flowers (i.e. cyme with 9–15(–41) flowers), spaced ca. 3 mm, pedicels 2–5(–6) mm long, with very short papilliform, eglandular and gland-tipped hairs and occasional longer multicellular hairs and red sessile glands, pedicel curving at tip, inserted eccentrically in front of calyx upper lobe. Flower: calyx 1.5 mm long at anthesis, 3–5.5 mm in fruit, shortly pubescent and with red sessile glands, tube campanulate ca. 2 mm long, throat truncate, upper lobe broadly ovate to almost round, 1.5–2.5 x 1.5–2.5 mm, apiculate, very shortly decurrent, curving upwards, lateral lobes of lower lip oblong-rectangular, truncate, lower lobes fused into an oblong linear lower lip ca. 2.5–3 mm

long with two acute teeth. Corolla blue, with red sessile glands, 8–13 mm long, tube strongly sigmoid 4 mm long, widening near throat, upper lip 1–2 mm long, lower lip 4–7 mm long, 2.5 mm deep, thinly puberulent, stamens fused, tube sigmoid; anther 0.5 mm.

Distribution. Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Angola.

Habitat and ecology. Rainforest, savannah, dry woodland, dry evergreen forest, fallow fields, ruderal, disturbed ground, rock outcrops, mostly in shady places, occasionally on copper-rich or saline soil; 300–1750 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Congo**, Kimbuba, 27 Oct 1958, *Pauwels* 386 (BR); Kimbidi, 21 Apr 59, *L.Pauwels* 2536 (BR); **Kasai**, Lisha, 28 Apr 1888, *F.Hens* C6 (Z, marked as “holotype” in error); Kapanga, 1934, *F.Overlaet* 1202 (BR); Thielen Saint-Jacques, *H.Vanderyst* 21575 (BR); **Bas-Katanga**, Tshikamba près Mutombo-Mukulu, Jun 1931, *P.Quarré* 2512 (BR); Kamina, 11 Mar 1959, *S.Risopoulos* 871 (BR); Kiala, Dec 1954, *Thiébaud* 210B (BR); **Forestier Central**, Eala, 28 Nov. 1943, *R.Germain* 1731 (BR); Entre Bokuma et Bokatola, Sep 1933, *J.Lebrun* 1313 (BR); Yangambi, île Yalututcha II, 18 Aug 1938, *J.Louis* 10905 (BR, P, U, US); Route Kisangani-Lubutu, 20 Nov 1982, *L.Pauwels* 6592 (BR); **Ubangi-Uele**, Gatanga, Jan 1936, *A.M.De Graer* 484 (BR); Garamba, 13 Oct 1951, *H.De Saeger* 1438 (BR); Entre Businga et Banzyville [Mobayi-Mbongo], Jan 1930, *J.Lebrun* 2009 (BR); **Lac Albert**, Kurukwata, 4 Nov 1957, *P.Gérard* 3586 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Ruzizi, Route Uwira-Mbaraka, km 150, May 1950, *Germain* 7009 (BR); Ironga, Mutongo, *Gutzwiller* 2734 (BR); Lac Mokoto, 21 Jul 1953, *D.van der Ben* 634 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Mwashya, May 1939, *H.J.Bredo* 2757 (BR); Upemba, riv. Kenia, 28 Mar 1947, *G.F.de Witte* 2440 (BR); Kabiashia, 19 Mar 68, *F.Malaisse* 5438 (BR, LSHI); Lubumbashi, Mar 1933, *P.Quarré* 3159 (BR); Pweto, chutes de la Kafisia, 18 Apr 1926, *W.Robyns* 2021 (BR); Luishia, 3 Apr 1990, *Tropmetex* 82 (BR, K, MO, MPN, WAG). BURUNDI, Lac Nyanza, *J.Lewalle* 6063 (BR); Route Bugarama, km 8, 2 Jun 1976, *M.Reekmans* 5184 (BR); Kabezi, 9 Apr 1978, *M.Reekmans* 6892 (BR, WAG); Bururi, Rumonge, 20 Mar 1981, *M.Reekmans* 9851 (BR, WAG).

SIERRA LEONE, Bumban National Park, 25 Sep 1967, *J.K.Morton & S.L.Cole* 4920 (SL, K, GC).

IVORY COAST, Inselberg near Duékoué 6°45'N, 7°22'W, 25 Oct 1991, *S.Porembski* 1000 (B, K).

NIGERIA, Jos Plateau, Naraguta, 18 Oct 1957, *F.N.Hepper* 1076 (BR, K). CAMEROON, about 15 km. NE of Meiganga, 24 Nov 1964, *W.J.J.O. de Wilde & B.E.E. de Wilde-Duyfjes* 4039 (BR).

SUDAN, near summit of Gebel Lothir, 27 Nov 1930, *N.D.Simpson* 7605 (K).

SOUTH SUDAN, Kajiko north, 29 Oct 1982, *P.Kosper* 128 (K). ETHIOPIA, Wellega Region, ca. 30 km S of Asosa. 9°55'N, 34°40'E, *E.I.Friis et al.* 7878 (AAU, C, K).

TANZANIA, Kigoma rural Distr, Gobe Stream Reserve, Kakombe Valley, 04°39'50"S, 29°37'22"E, 15 May 1999, *P.Gobbo et al.* 320 (K, MO).

MOZAMBIQUE, Serra Macula, Mercula, Simba Camp, 12°04.5'S, 37°38'E, 10 Jun 2003, *J.S.Golding, J. Timberlake & P.Clarke* 32 (K).

MALAWI, St. Kizito Seminary, Mtandere Mission, 14 miles E of main road, 25 Apr 1971, *Pawek* 4668 (K, MAL).

ZAMBIA: Choma Distr., Sinazongwe/Choma road, 11.6 km from the junction, 16°52'08"S, 27°16'23"E, 10 Mar 1997, *B.Luwiika, D.K.Harder, H.H. Schmidt, & N.B.Zimba* 608 (BR, K, MO).

ANGOLA. Lunda Norte, 25 km S of Capaia and 55 km WSW of Lucapa, 8°33'25"S, 20°15'13"E, 1 Apr 2013 D.G.Goyder & I.Darbyshire 7175 (K).

Notes. 1. *Coleus heterotrichus* has been overlooked by recent floras, being synonymised with *C. bojeri*. In the *C. bojeri* complex, it has a most distinctive combination of traits, including long cincinni and stem pubescence of short papilliform hairs and sparse long multicellular hairs; it also tends to have larger leaves with cordate base, but this trait is more variable. Some poorly-grown specimens have short cymes and can be deceptive, for example, *T.Kassner* 2652 (BR, P), *J.Bequaert* 3100 (BR), but indumentum is typical.

2. *C. heterotrichus* is one of the most widespread *Coleus* species in Central Africa, with a surprisingly broad ecological range, from rainforest to rocky outcrops of Katanga.

3. *C. claessensii* De Wild. is a morphotype with exceptionally long cincinni. *C. quarrei* De Wild. is a dwarf form, branching from the base.

4. *Coleus eetveldeanus* was synonymised with *Plectranthus dupuisii* (= *C. welwitschii*) by Paton et al. (2019); it probably belongs here, differing from typical *C. heterotrichus* in the shorter pedicels (1–2 mm long); however, underground parts are missing and conclusive placement is not possible.

5. Bracts are occasionally more or less persistent (e.g. *M.Micha* 349, *M.Reekmans* 436).

6. Lectotypification of *Coleus claessensii* De Wild. *J.Claessens* 741 (BR [BR0000006261863]) is selected as the lectotype because it is the most complete specimen. Remaining syntype: *A.Sapin* s.n. (syntype BR), DR. Congo, Eku-ta on the Lua, 1912.

7. Lectotypification of *Coleus termetophilus* De Wild. The very brief protologue published in 1921 without a Latin diagnosis (De Wildeman 1921a) indicates “Elisabethville (Homblé)” as the type. A much more extensive protologue, with a Latin diagnosis (De Wildeman 1921b), indicated the following syntypes: *Homblé* 154, *Homblé* 220, *Ringoet* 397, *Ringoet* in *Homblé* 534 and *Kassner* 2618. Of all these specimens, only two sheets are identified as *Coleus termetophilus* in De Wildeman’s handwriting, i.e. [BR0000008732170] and [Z-000018897]. The sheet [BR0000008732170] has two collecting labels, i.e. the original label “*Homblé* 220” and a posterior label “*Kassner* 2618”. It comprises two specimens marked “a” (right-hand) and “b” (left-hand), respectively. The label in the left-hand corner of the sheet bears the following note in De Wildeman’s handwriting: “a) *Coleus termetophilus* De Wild. n.sp.; b) *Coleus homblei* De Wild.”. The protologue of *C. termetophilus* (“pétiole atteignant 6 cm de long, limbe ovale, tronqué à la base”) corresponds only to the right-hand specimen (*T.Kassner* 2618). The other specimen (*Homblé* 220) is *C. homblei* De Wild. Another sheet in BR is also labelled “*Homblé* 220” [BR0000017710053], with three specimens also corresponding to *Coleus homblei* De Wild., clearly not matching the protologue of *C. termetophilus*. Therefore, *Homblé* 220 must be excluded from the original materials of *C. termetophilus*. The right-hand specimen on sheet [BR0000008732170] corresponds to *T.Kassner* 2618 and is most likely a duplicate from the gathering *Kassner* 2618 in Z [Z-000018897]. In the protologue of *C. termetophilus*, De Wildeman wrote about *T.Kassner* 2618: “ce dernier échantillon provenant de l’herbier de Zürich, mis à notre disposition par le Dr. H. Schinz...” indicating that De Wildeman had indeed received a duplicate. Another sheet in BR [BR0000017710183] is also a duplicate of *T.Kassner* 2618, donated

by P, apparently not seen by De Wildeman. Based on this, I designate *T.Kassner* 2618 (right-hand specimen on sheet [BR0000008732170]) as the lectotype of *Coleus termetophilus*; *T.Kassner* 2618 [Z-000018897]; [BR0000017710183] are isolectotypes.

8. New species record for Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Angola.

***Coleus hildei* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347693-1

Fig. 5A–F

Type. DR. CONGO, Haut-Katanga, Parc national de l'Upemba, flancs du muleshi, stream Sense, 1400 m elev., 24 Feb 1948, *G.F.de Witte* 3455 (holotype BR [BR0000017707978]; isotype K).

Diagnosis. Related to *Coleus bojeri* and other species formerly referred to the genus *Solenostemon* on account of the lower calyx lobes fused into a lip, differing in the following combination of traits: rootstock bearing fusiform tubers, petiole winged over the whole length, leaf apex acute to acuminate, pedunculate cyme, longer pedicels (mostly 3–7 mm long), longer fruiting calyx (5–7 mm long).

Description. Perennial herb, ca. 0.3–0.9 m high; rootstock fibrose, with a fascicle of fusiform tubers 1–3 cm long (rarely collected). Stem erect, most often simple, occasionally sparingly branched, quadrangular, puberulent, with very short adpressed retrorse hairs and red sessile glands, becoming denser and patent in the inflorescence. Leaves opposite, ascending, petiolate, occasionally with fascicles of young leaves in the axils in robust specimens; blade thin, membranous, ovate to narrowly ovate, apex acute to long acuminate (often obtuse in lowermost leaves), base rounded to cuneate, then attenuate and decurrent on the petiole, margin regularly crenate to serrate (ca. 2–3 teeth/cm), (2.6–)6–8.5 × (0.8–)1.2–3.8 cm, 3–5 pairs of secondary veins, upper surface subglabrous to very shortly pubescent, with appressed hairs pointing to tip, lower surface very shortly pubescent on mid-vein (retrorse hairs) and reticulation, glabrous elsewhere save numerous red sessile glands (ca. 20/mm²); petiole 0.7–3.5(–4.5) cm long, very narrowly winged, ciliate. Inflorescence terminal, simple or with 1 or 2 pairs of basal branches, lax, (6–)10–30 cm long, 15–25 mm wide (corollas excluded) at anthesis, up to 4 cm wide in fruit, verticils 10–15(–40) mm apart, bracts membranous, cucullate, ovate-elliptic, ca. 6 × 3 mm, contracted into an acumen, caducous or occasionally persisting, shortly pubescent outside and with red sessile glands; cymes with a 1–8 mm long peduncle, ascending to spreading, the lowermost cymes dichasial, with the basal branches diverging at an open angle, 7–11(–19)-flowered, branches with mixed indumentum of papillae and short spinulose hairs, cincinni elongating to 2 cm in fruit, pedicel variable in length in a cyme, (1–)3–7(–12) mm long, decreasing in length from base to top of cyme, inserted very eccentrically opposite the upper calyx lobe. Flower: calyx ca. 2 mm long at anthesis, very shortly pubescent and with red sessile glands, fruiting calyx 5–7 mm long, tube 1.5–2 mm long, upper lobe ovate, ovate-elliptic to obovate-elliptic, ca. 3 mm long, acute to rounded, recurved, slightly decurrent, lateral lobes ca. 1.5–2 mm long,

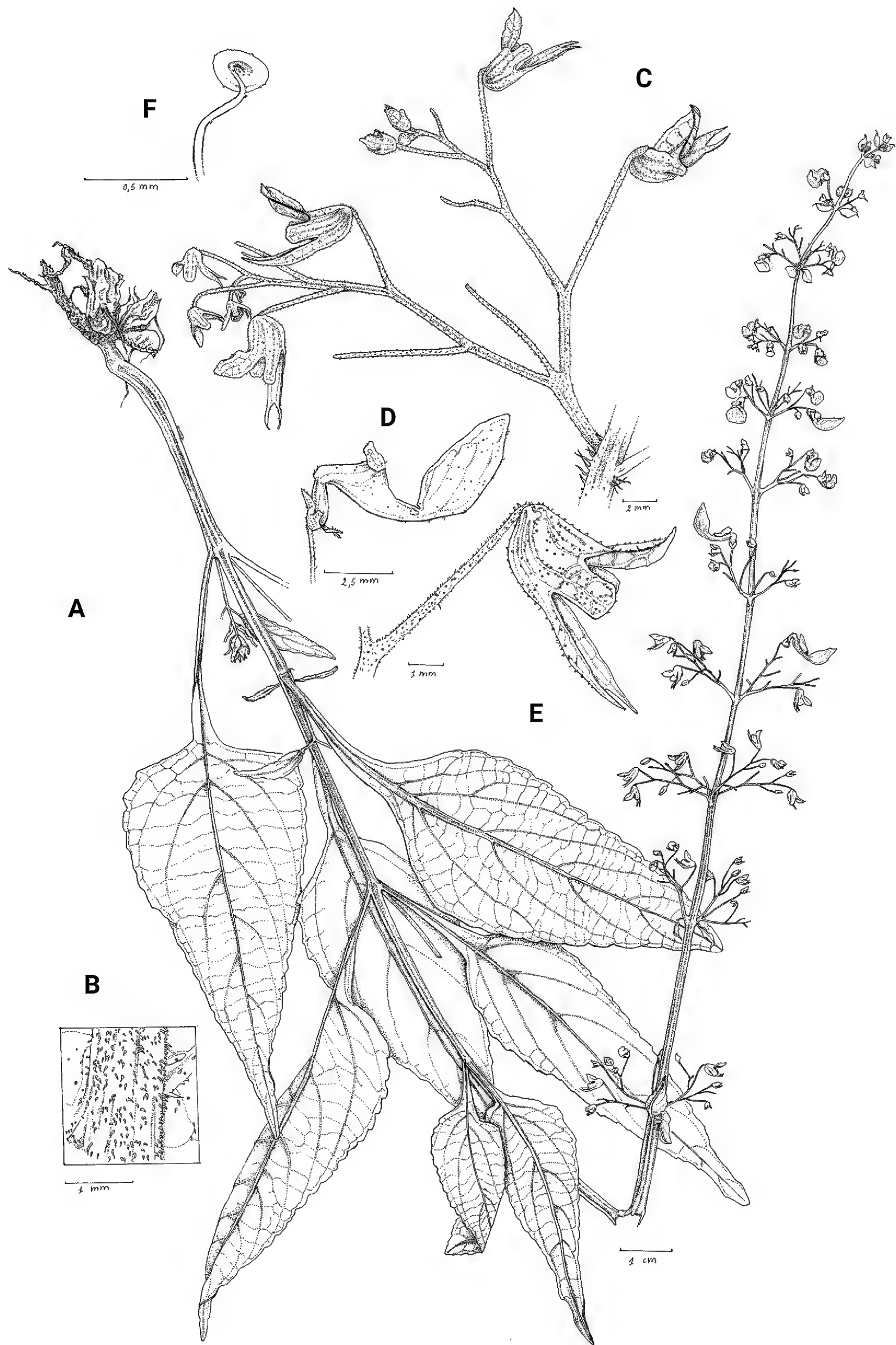


Figure 5. *Coleus hildei* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** detail of pubescence of lower surface of mid-vein **C** cyme **D** flower **E** fruiting calyx and pedicel **F** stamen **A** De Troyer 56 & G.F.de Witte 5644 (tubers) **B, C** G.F.de Witte 3455 **D** G.F.de Witte 5679 **E** G.F.de Witte 5689 **F** G.F.de Witte 5679. Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**); 1 mm (**B**); 2 mm (**C**); 2.5 mm (**D**); 1 mm (**E**); 0.5 mm (**F**).

truncate to obtuse, often slightly contracted near middle, lower lobes fused into a linear lip ca. 4 mm long, markedly longer than the other lobes, straight to slightly curved upwards distally, ending in two subaristate teeth ca. 1.5–2 mm long; corolla ca. 12–13 mm long, tube strongly sigmoid, longer than calyx, widening near throat, lower lip. ca. 7 mm long, 3–4 mm deep, with red sessile glands, upper lip ca. 2–3 mm long, bilobate; staminal filaments fused, anthers subglobose, connective often with 2–3 red sessile glands. Nutlets subglobose, smooth, pale brown, densely red-speckled, ca. 1 mm.

Etymology. Dedicated to Hilde Orye, eminent botanical illustrator, chairwoman of the association of Belgian botanical artists, who produced all the original illustrations of this article.

Distribution. Endemic of SE DR. Congo (Haut-Katanga).

Habitat and ecology. Miombo woodland, scree, rocky hills; 800–1500 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Haut-Katanga*, Mukulakulu, forêt claire sur sol caillouteux, 24 Mar 1953, *De Troyer* 56 (BR); Parc national de l'Upemba, rive droite de la Kalule Nord, contreforts du Mont Kia, près de Biamabwa, 1090 m elev., forêt katangaise d'altitude, 28 Feb 1949, *G.F.de Witte* 5644 (BR); Versant N du Mont Kia, rive droite de la Kalule Nord, forêt katangaise d'altitude, saxicole sur éboulis, vers 1090 m elev., 1 Mar 1949, *G.F.de Witte* 5679, 5689, 5690 (BR); Kundelungu, 830 m elev., forêt claire, exp. SO, pente 45°, 29 Jan 1954, *R.Desenfans* 4974 (BRLU); Fungurume, Shandiranzoro west, 21 Mar 2007, *F.Malaisse & E.Kisimba* 372 (BR).

Notes. 1. *C. hildei* belongs to the group of species formerly referred to the genus *Solenostemon* (lower calyx lobes fused into a lip). It has affinities with the *Coleus bojeri* complex. It differs in the tuberous roots, the much taller habit, the pedunculate, dichasial cymes, the longer pedicels, the larger fruiting calyx and the winged petiole.

2. Vernacular name: tombwe (in kiluba).

***Coleus homblei* De Wild., Contr. Fl. Katanga: 174. & Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles 42(1): 49. 1921.**

= *Plectranthus sigmoideus* A.J.Paton, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 333. 2009., syn. nov.
 ≡ *Coleus sigmoideus* (A.J.Paton) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 97. 2019. Type: ZAMBIA, track opposite turning to Mbala (Abercorn) Club, *H.M.Richards* 4353 (holotype K [K000070564]), syn. nov.

Type. DR. CONGO, Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], brousse, Feb. 1912. *H.Homblé* 210 (lectotype BR [BR0000006262181], designated here).

Description. Short-lived perennial herb 0.20–0.40(–0.65) m, rootstock a thin rhizome rooting at nodes, tubers occasionally observed (not collected in Central Africa). Stem erect, quadrangular, with short appressed retrorse hairs (also patent hairs outside Central Africa), yellowish to green, mostly unbranched, rarely with a few erect branches. Leaves opposite, in ca. 5 or 6 pairs, the uppermost pair often much reduced, petiolate, except uppermost pair, ascending, petiole 0.2–2.0(–2.5) cm with short retrorse hairs and a few long cilia, blade ovate, ovate-elliptic to subrhombic, 1.2–4.5(–5.0) × 0.8–2.5(–3.2) cm, apex acute, base cuneate and shortly attenuate into the petiole, margin narrowly recurved, with

4–8 sharp teeth on either side (2–3 mm deep on adaxial side), upper surface pubescent, with a mixed indumentum of antrorse hyaline hairs 0.5–2 mm long and very short papilliform hairs, lower surface very shortly appressed pubescent on veins (hairs often retrorse), also with red sessile glands, 3–5 pairs of secondary veins. Inflorescence lax, 5–13(–17) cm long, with 3–9(–15) verticils spaced 5–25 mm; bracts narrowly ovate, cucullate, 3–7 mm long, acuminate, forming an apical coma, caducous; cymes ascending to spreading, sessile, with 3–7 flowers on a 0–2 mm long rachis; pedicels ca. 4–6 mm long at anthesis, spreading to slightly ascending. Flower: calyx campanulate, ca. 3 mm long at anthesis, shortly pubescent, with red sessile glands, widely open; fruiting calyx 5–6 mm long, lateral teeth obtuse, ca. 2 mm long, lower teeth fused in a ca. 4 mm long very narrow lip, with two acute tips; corolla pale blue or white, with red sessile glands, ca. 9–13 mm long, tube ca. 5 mm long, strongly sigmoid, lower lip ca. 6–7 mm long, 4 mm deep, upper lip ca. 2 mm long; staminal filaments fused, anther ca. 0.5 mm long. Nutlets brown, red-speckled, ovoid, ca. 1 mm long.

Distribution. SW Tanzania to Zambia and SE DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Miombo woodlands, often with *Brachystegia microphylla*, on shallow rocky soil, termite mounds; ca. 1250–1520 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Près de Lubumbashi, colline Kiswishi, 24 Feb 1987, *F.Billet & B.Jadin* 4227 (BR, UPS); Dilolo, 1935, *de Wouters d'Oplinter* 3 (BR); Lubumbashi, route de la mine de l'Etoile, km 12, 19 Apr 1957 *P.Duvigneaud* 2847Co (BRLU); Entre Welgelegen et Kasumbalesa, 29 Jan 1960, *P.Duvigneaud* 5302C (BRLU); Kasombo, 3 Feb 1960, *P.Duvigneaud* 5384Col (BRLU); 12 km NW de Lubumbashi, 12 Mar 1958, *A.Gathy* 300 (BRLU); Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], Mar 1912, *H.Homblé* 220 (BR) (about this specimen, see note under *C. heterotrichus*); Kasapa, 26 Feb 1966, *F.Malaisse* 4012 (BR, LSHI); Ferme prince Léopold, 21 Feb 1927, *P.Quarré* 1032 (BR); Keyberg, 9 km SW of Lubumbashi, 27 Feb 1948, *A.Schmitz* 1392 (BR); 14 km from Lubumbashi, 17 Feb 1966, *J.-J.Symoens* 12233 (BR, K, LSHI); Likasi, Panda, 25 Mar 1970, *S.Lisowski* 23382 (POZG).

Notes. 1. *C. homblei* is superficially similar to *C. bojeri* and was synonymised with it by Paton et al. (2009, 2013). It differs from it in the perennial habit (this often difficult to observe), the more sharply serrate leaf margin, verticils with fewer flowers, longer pedicels and longer calyx at anthesis. The generally unbranched shoot is also typical with only ca. 5 pairs of leaves, the uppermost pair sessile and bracteiform. The species is widespread in miombo woodlands in the region of Lubumbashi.

2. Lectotypification of *Coleus homblei* De Wild. De Wildeman (1921b) cited two syntypes, i.e. *H.Homblé* 210 (syntype BR [BR0000006262181], [BR0000006262518]), DR. Congo, Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], brousse, Feb 1912 & *H.Homblé* 1259 (syntype BR [BR0000005201518], [BR0000005201846]), Plateau Bianco, Tshisinka, partie boisée, Feb 1913. Both syntypes are unusual in having shoots branched from the base. Both match the protologue. *H.Homblé* 210 is more representative of the sharply serrate leaf margin and sheet [BR0000006262181] is designated as the lectotype because the label has “*Coleus homblei*” in De Wildeman’s handwriting.

3. The type materials of *Coleus sigmoideus* A.J.Paton show the diagnostic traits of *Coleus homblei* De Wild., differing only in the presence of tubers, while tubers have not been collected in materials from DR. Congo.

4. See also note under *C. heterotrichus*.

***Coleus kaminaensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347694-1

Fig. 6A–F

Type. DR. CONGO, Kamina, la Lovoi, Apr 1932, P.Quarré 2999 (holotype BR [BR0000017712682], [BR0000017712699], [BR0000017712750], [BR0000017712767]; isotype K).

Diagnosis. Related to *C. gracilipedicellatus*, on account of habit, profusely branched paniculate inflorescence, filiform pedicels jointed near apex and rachis distally zigzagging, differing in the anther not forming a pouch. It is also related to *C. bifidus*, on account of inflorescence architecture and anther structure, differing in the shallowly lobed style and the subentire leaf margin. The calyx of *C. kaminaensis* also differs by having the upper calyx lobe narrower and subulate at apex rather than clearly triangular in shape.

Description. Perennial herb, 1.75–2.25 m high, with a horizontal rootstock (fide Quarré, not observed). Stem erect, thick, woody at base, rounded, slightly striate, pale brownish to purplish, lenticellate, subglabrous to thinly appressed puberulous, with short appressed antrorse hairs in the inflorescence, branching in upper half. Leaves opposite, ascending, subsessile, blade elliptic to ovate-elliptic, 4–8.5 × 1–2 cm, base cuneate to shortly attenuate, apex acute, margin shallowly and remotely crenate, to subentire, recurved, 4–5 pairs of secondary veins, shortly appressed pubescent on veins beneath, with red sessile glands, puberulous on upper surface; petiole 0–0.1 cm. Inflorescence paniculiform, lax, ca. 30 × 20 cm, much branched, flowers solitary in the axil of a small bract, more or less spirally or distichously arranged, occasionally 2 pedicels opposite at a node; inflorescence axis slender and slightly zigzagging at apex, puberulous, bracts narrowly ovate to linear, acute, ca. 1–1.5 mm long, caducous; pedicels 5–25 mm long, filiform, faintly jointed near tip, glabrous below joint, shortly pubescent as calyx above; calyx ca. 5 mm long at anthesis, shortly appressed pubescent and with orange-red sessile glands, tube campanulate ca. 2.5 mm long, faintly 10-veined, lobes subulate, ca. 1.5–2 mm long, separated by broad truncate sinuses, with a short basal membrane; mature calyx not observed. Corolla blue (fide Quarré), ca. 9–11 mm long, tube almost straight, ca. 4–6 mm long, lower lip ca. 5 mm long, distally puberulous, curving upwards and closing throat, upper lip ca. 2 mm, upwardly pointing; stamens not exerted, filaments fused, anthers orbicular, not forming a pouch; style very shallowly lobed. Nutlets not observed.

Etymology. Kamina, locality in DR. Congo where the type specimen was collected.

Distribution. Endemic to SE DR. Congo, known only from the type specimen.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah; ca. 1000 m elev.

Additional specimens. None.

Notes. 1. Corolla structure, with lower lip upwardly curved, almost closing the throat and short stamens, suggest that the species is self-pollinating.

2. The single gathering of this species lacks fruiting calyces, with most flowers detaching at anthesis. Collecting notes indicate that the plant is heavily attacked by some leaf-eating parasite, virtually no leaves being untouched; this might account for the observed early abortion of flowers. The specimen is also galled. The species is said to be widespread in its locality.

3. Vernacular name: Lutoti na pori.

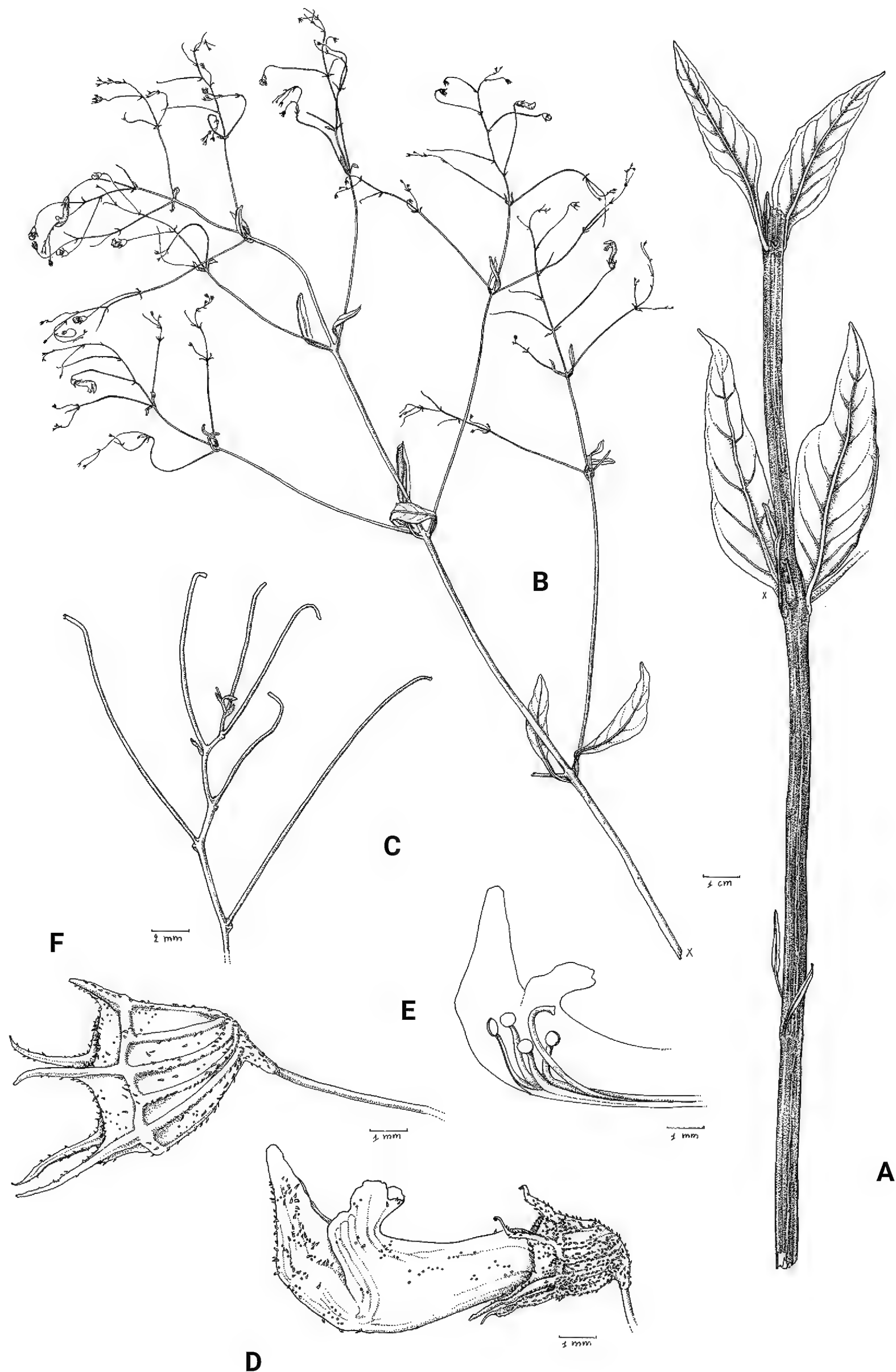


Figure 6. *Coleus kaminaensis* Meerts & A.J. Paton **A** stem and leaves **B** inflorescence **C** detail of inflorescence **D** flower **E** section of a corolla **F** fruiting calyx (P. Quarré 2999). Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**, **B**); 2 mm (**C**); 1 mm (**D**, **E**, **F**).

***Coleus kapatensis* R.E.Fr., Wiss. Erg. Schwed. Rhod.-Kongo Exped. 1: 283. 1916.**

≡ *Plectranthus kapatensis* (R.E.Fr.) J.K.Morton, Novon 8: 265. 1998. Type: ZAMBIA, Bangweulu [Bangwelo], in Peninsula Kapata pr. Kamindas, 5 Oct 1911. R.E.Fries 871 (holotype UPS [V-046475]; isotype K, Z).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 275), Paton et al. (2013: 242), as *Plectranthus kapatensis* (R.E.Fr.) J.K.Morton.

Distribution. S. Tanzania to S. Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Miombo woodland, more rarely savannah on rock outcrops and dry evergreen woodland (muhulu); 1050–1570 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Keyberg, 1 Apr 1957, E. Detilleux 736 (BR); Luiswishi, 4 Apr 1972, F.Malaisse 7618 (BR); Fungurume, colline Bilima, 29 Aug 2007, I.Parmentier & Kila 4744 (BR); Kyamasumba, 42 km NNW of Kolwezi, 19 Sep 1982, M.Schajies 1521 (BR); 12 km NNW of Lubumbashi, 19 Apr 1962, A.Schmitz 7711 (BR).

BURUNDI, Dunga (Osso), 21 Sep 1977, M.Reekmans 6402 (BR).

Notes. 1. New to DR. Congo and Burundi.

2. This species has been collected in DR. Congo and Burundi either in the rainy season in vegetative state (leafy shoots bearing propagules) or completely leafless and in flowers at the end of the dry season.

***Coleus kivuensis* Lebrun & L.Touss., Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 17: 72. 1943.**

≡ *Plectranthus kivuensis* (Lebrun & L.Touss.) R.H.Willemse, Kew Bull. 40: 96. 1985. Type: DR. CONGO, Kivu, Rutshuru, Dec 1937, J.Lebrun 9031 (holotype BR [BR0000006262563]; isotype K [K000431876], [K000431875], P [P00450798]).

= *Plectranthus neochilus* sensu Troupin & Ayob., Fl. Rwanda 3: 339. 1985., non Schltr.

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 346), as *Plectranthus kivuensis* (Lebrun & L.Touss.) Willemse.

Distribution. Eritrea to N. Tanzania and E DR.Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Shrub savannah, fallow fields, steppe; 900–1400(–2200) m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Kengele, pied du Ruwenzori, 27 Apr 1914, J.Bequaert 3969 (BR); Keshero, 23 Sep 1958, Crisp-iels-Thonon 124 (BR); Près de Kambukabakali, rive droite de la Semliki, 27 Oct 1954, G.F.de Witte 11278 (BR); Kaliba, pied du Kasali, 11 Mar 1957, G.F.de Witte 14035 (BR); Rutshuru, 16 Nov 1971, C.Evrard 6827 (BR); Rutshuru, 30 Dec 1936, J.Ghesquière 3573 (BR, K).

RWANDA, Mulehe (Bugesera), 15 Mar 1954, L.Liben 1268 (BR, WAG); Parc national de l'Akagera, plaine de Nyaruhuru, 14 Apr 1969, G.Bouxin & M.Radoux 167 (BR); Région du Matara, environs de Mimuli, 23 May 1957, G.Troupin 3205 (BR); Région du Mutara, environs de Nyagatare, colline Rutare, 1 May 1958, G.Troupin 7239 (BR).

***Coleus kundelunguensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347695-1

Fig. 7A–D

Type. *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens* 7626, DR. CONGO, Katanga, Kundelungu, 1650 m elev., steppe humide, 28 Oct 1969 (holotype POZG [POZG-V-0073133]).

Diagnosis. Related to *C. foliatus*, differing in the very lax inflorescence with verticils spaced 10–25 mm, the longer pedicel jointed near the middle, the anthers not forming a pouch and the bifid style.

Description. Perennial herb 0.30–0.50 m high, shoots more or less tufted, more or less woody at base, rootstock rhizomatous. Stem subterete, erect to ascending, simple or sparingly branching, shortly pubescent with patent eglandular hairs of different lengths, almost papilliform in the inflorescence, sparse glandular hairs and yellow sessile glands. Leaves opposite, ascending to erect, sessile to subsessile, ca. 4–6 pairs to a stem, widely spaced, petiole 0–0.2 cm long, blade ovate to ovate-elliptic, or obovate-elliptic, (1.2–)2.0–5.5(–7.5) × (0.5–)0.6–2.0 cm, base broadly cuneate to rounded, occasionally truncate to subauriculate in the uppermost leaves, apex acute to obtuse, more rarely acuminate, margin crenate to subentire, narrowly recurved, very shortly pubescent near margin and on lower surface of mid-vein, punctuate on both surfaces, drying dark reddish-green especially on veins. Inflorescence mostly unbranched, occasionally with a pair of branches at base, 4–20 cm long, very lax, rachis somewhat flexuose, verticils spaced 10–25 mm, flower solitary in the axil of each bract, with 1 or 2 flowers at each node, bract narrowly ovate to linear, 2–5 mm long, acute, pedicel 5–7 mm long at anthesis, elongating to 8–17 mm in fruit, very shortly pubescent (hairs almost papilliform, eglandular), conspicuously jointed and slightly angled slightly above middle, inserted asymmetrically in front of upper calyx lobe. Flower: calyx 4 mm long at anthesis, 9–10 mm long in fruit, tube straight to very slightly curved, 6–7 mm long, shortly pubescent, with eglandular and glandular hairs and sparse sessile orange glands, veins prominent, throat truncate, upper lip triangular, 1.5–2.5 mm long, slightly curving upwards, not decurrent, lower lobes narrowly triangular, the middle ones longer, 2.5–3.5 mm long, all lobes shortly ciliate. Corolla ca. 12 mm long, tube 6–7 mm long, sigmoid, lower lip crenate, 5–7 mm long, slightly pubescent on carena, upper lip 4 mm long, pubescent; anthers not forming a pouch, style bifid. Nutlets pale brown, smooth, dull, ovoid to globose, ca. 1.5 mm long.

Distribution. Endemic to the DR. Congo, Haut-Katanga, Kundelungu Plateau.

Habitat and ecology. Steppic savannah, often on moist soil, 1600–1700 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Kundelungu, près de la source occidentale de la Lutshipuka, 1600 m elev., steppe arbustive, 6 Jan 1969, *S.Lisowski* 773 (POZG); Kundelungu, bord de la Kalembe, 1600 m elev., 8 Jan 1971, *S.Lisowski* 23701 (POZG); Kundelungu, 1600 m elev., près du gîte Rack, 6 Feb 1969, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens* 1286 (POZG); Kundelungu, rivière Lualala, 1700 m elev., à 3 km au SE du poste de Lualala, 16 Feb 1969, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens* 2149 (BR, POZG) & 2149d (POZG); Kundelungu, 1700 m elev., à 3 km à l'W du poste de Lualala, steppe herbacée, 27 Oct 1969, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens* 7468 (POZG); Kundelungu,

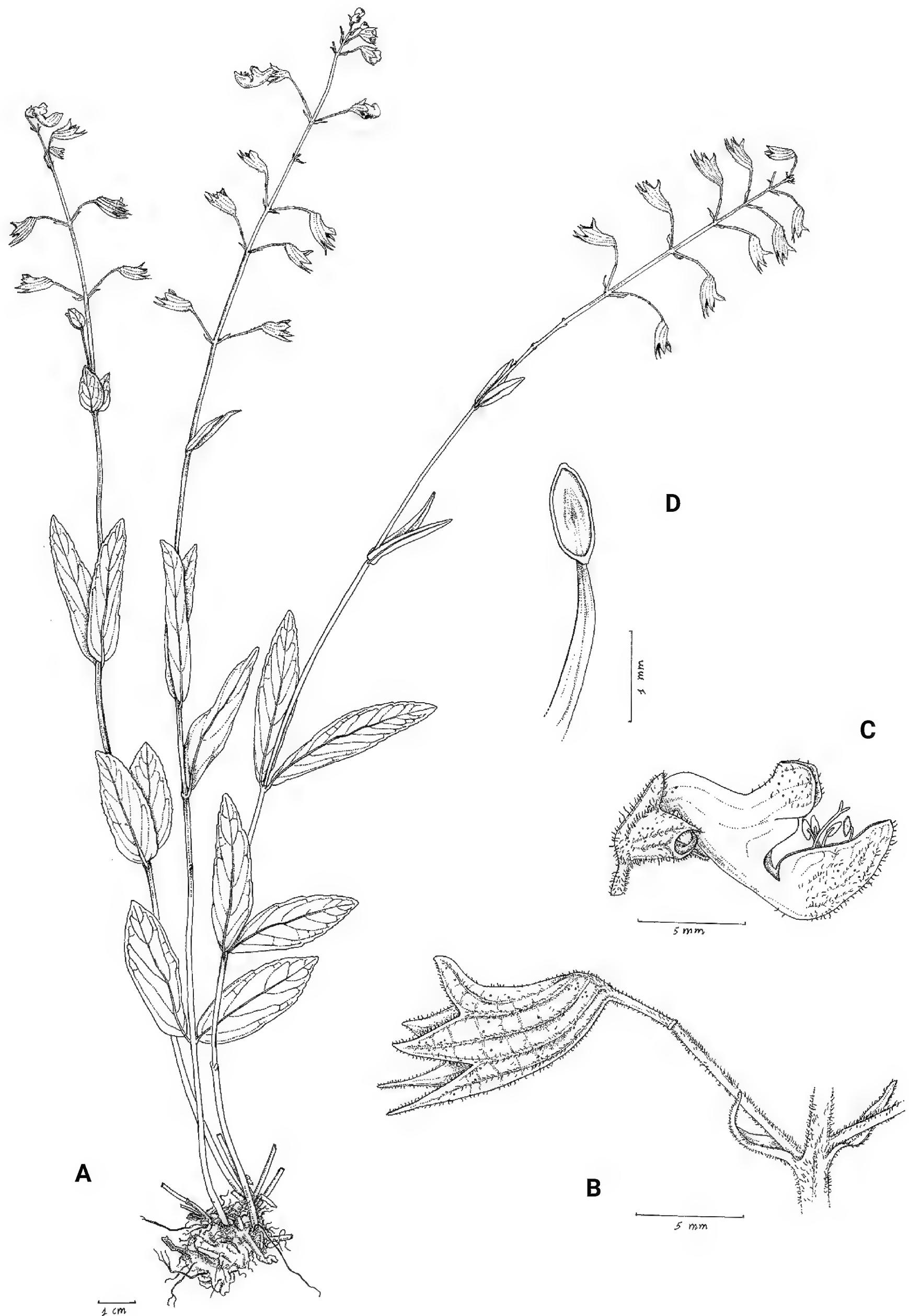


Figure 7. *Coleus kundelunguensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** inflorescence verticil with one fruiting calyx **C** flower **D** stamen (**A** S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens 773 & 6722 **B** S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens 6722 **C, D** S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens 7468). Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**); 5 mm (**B, C**); 1 mm (**D**).

à 3 km de la barrière, 1590 m elev., bord de la rivière Kalunda, 9 Jan 1971, S.Li-sowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens 12592A (POZG).

Notes. 1. Most of the cited specimens had been hitherto misidentified in collections as the Angolan *C. strictipes*, from which *C. kundelunguensis* differs in the smaller habit, flexuous shoot, very lax inflorescence with verticils spaced 10–25 mm, the anthers not forming a pouch and the bifid style.

2. The anthers not forming a pouch and the bifid style are rare in the group of species formerly referred to *Holostylon*, being observed only in *C. kundelunguensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton and *C. bifidus* (A.J.Paton) A.J.Paton.

***Coleus lactiflorus* Vatke, Linnaea 43: 89. 1881.**

≡ *Plectranthus lactiflorus* (Vatke) Agnew, Upland Kenya Wild Fl.: 637. 1974.

Type: KENYA, Taita District, Mbololo Forest, May 1985, H.J.Beentje et al. 1042 (neotype K [K000975978]; isoneotype EA, designated by Paton et al. [2009]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 351), as *Plectranthus lactiflorus* (Vatke) Agnew.

Distribution. Ethiopia to N. and NW Tanzania, E DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah fallow fields; 1400–1600 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lac Albert**, Ituri, SE of Ngolu, N of Nioka, 18 Dec 1951, T.Sperry 335 (BR).

RWANDA, Territ. Kibungu, Rwinkwavu, 13 Apr 1966, J.Lewalle 685 (BR).

Note. 1. New to DR. Congo. Rare in Central Africa, known from only two collections.

***Coleus lanuginosus* Hochst. ex Benth. in A.P.de Candolle, Prodr. 12: 79. 1848.**

≡ *Plectranthus lanuginosus* (Hochst. ex Benth.) Agnew, Upland Kenya Wild Fl.: 638. 1974.

= *Coleus sodalium* Baker, Fl. Trop. Afr. 5: 526. 1900. Type: ERITREA, Mogad (Mogod) Valley, 8 Apr 1892. G.Schweinfurth & D.Riva 1810 (holotype K; isotype BR [BR0000006245825], FT, Z).

Type. ETHIOPIA, in montibus et vallibus prope Aduam [Adua], 4 Oct 1842. G.W.Schimper III.1915 (lectotype K [K000431915]; isolectotype B, BM, E, FT, G, KIEL, MPU, P, UPS, W, designated by Ryding [2000]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 347), Paton et al. (2013: 278), as *Plectranthus lanuginosus* (Hochst. ex Benth.) Agnew.

Distribution. Eritrea to N Tanzania, SW Arabian Peninsula. Naturalised in Zimbabwe.

Habitat and ecology. Dry woodlands, steppe, shrub savannah; 1800–2500 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Rutshuru, 19 Apr 1914, J.Bequaert 6051 (BR); Nyamgaleka, versant droit de la Haute Lume, 14 Apr 1953, G.F.de Witte 8783 (BR); Kikomero, Nov 1937, J.Lebrun 8447 (BR); Entre les rivières Molindi et Rutshuru, 21 Feb 1958, M.Heine 220 (BR).

RWANDA, Kidaho, Rukoro, 29 Mar 1962, *C.Nshorere* 116 (BR); Bweramvula, 20 Jun 1933, *G.Molitor* 37 (BR).

Note. Many materials cited in the Flore du Rwanda by Troupin and Ayobangira (1985) were errors for *Equilabium wollastonii* (S.Moore) Mwany. & A.J.Paton.

***Coleus linarioides* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347696-1

Fig. 8A–D

Type. *S.Lisowski* 23150 (holotype POZG [POZG-V-0072770]), DR. CONGO, Haut-Shaba [Haut-Katanga], Plateau des Kundelungu, env. 3 km au NW de la source occidentale de la Lutshipuka, steppe, 11 Jan 1971.

Diagnosis. Belongs in the group of species formerly comprising the genus *Holostylon* on account of the undivided style; closely related to *C. foliatus*, differing in the linear leaves, 1–4 mm wide, with strongly revolute margin.

Description. Herb, annual or perennial, ca. 0.20–0.30 m high, roots not observed. Stem ascending to erect, subterete, simple, with short ascending hairs and sessile red glands, internodes ca. 1 cm. Leaves opposite or ternate, more rarely scattered, ascending to erect, sessile, blade linear, 1.5–3.5 × 0.1–0.4 cm, base truncate to rounded, apex blunt, margin strongly revolute, glabrous and punctate above, slightly pubescent on mid-vein and margins underneath and with many red sessile glands. Inflorescence simple, lax, 2–6 cm long, verticils spaced ca. 5 mm, mostly 2-flowered, rachis shortly pubescent with ascending glandular and eglandular hairs, bracts ovate, acute, ca. 3 mm long, pedicels 5–7 mm long, with short ascending hairs, without a conspicuous joint. Flower: calyx 4 mm long at anthesis, elongating to ca. 9 mm in fruit, campanulate to tubular, tube straight to slightly curved, with orange sessile glands and short glandular and eglandular hairs, upper lip ovate-triangular, slightly recurved, 2 mm long, lateral lobes of lower lip triangular, median lobes of lower lip narrowly triangular, slightly longer; corolla ca. 12 mm long, purplish, tube sigmoid ca. 5 mm long, lower lip strongly keeled, ca. 7 mm long, shortly pubescent and with sessile pale glands, upper lip ca. 4 mm long. Anthers pouch-like; style undivided. Nutlets not observed.

Etymology. Habitus and leaf shape are reminiscent of several species of *Linaria* (Plantaginaceae).

Distribution. Endemic to DR. Congo, Haut-Katanga, Kundelungu Plateau.

Habitat and ecology. Steppic savannah, ca. 1600 m elev.

Additional specimens. None.

Note. A very distinct species on account of the ternate linear leaves with strongly revolute margin.

***Coleus lisowskii* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347697-1

Fig. 9A–E

Type. DR. CONGO, Katanga, Marungu, 1900 m elev., près du poste Luonde, steppe herbacée, 15 Jun 1969, *S.Lisowski*, *F.Malaisse* & *J.-J.Symoens* 5908 (holotype POZG [POZG-V-0072834]; isotype POZG [POZG-V-0072833]).



Figure 8. *Coleus linarioides* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** leaf undersurface **C** detail of inflorescence **D** stamen (S.Lisowski 23150). Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**); 5 mm (**B**, **C**); 1 mm (**D**).

Diagnosis. Belongs in the group of species formerly comprising the genus *Pycnostachys*, closely related to *Coleus descampsii* and *Coleus parvifolius*, on account of the short, narrow leaves, the very pubescent calyx and the ciliate bracts; it differs in the lack of small leaf fascicles in the axils and in the heteromorphic leaves.

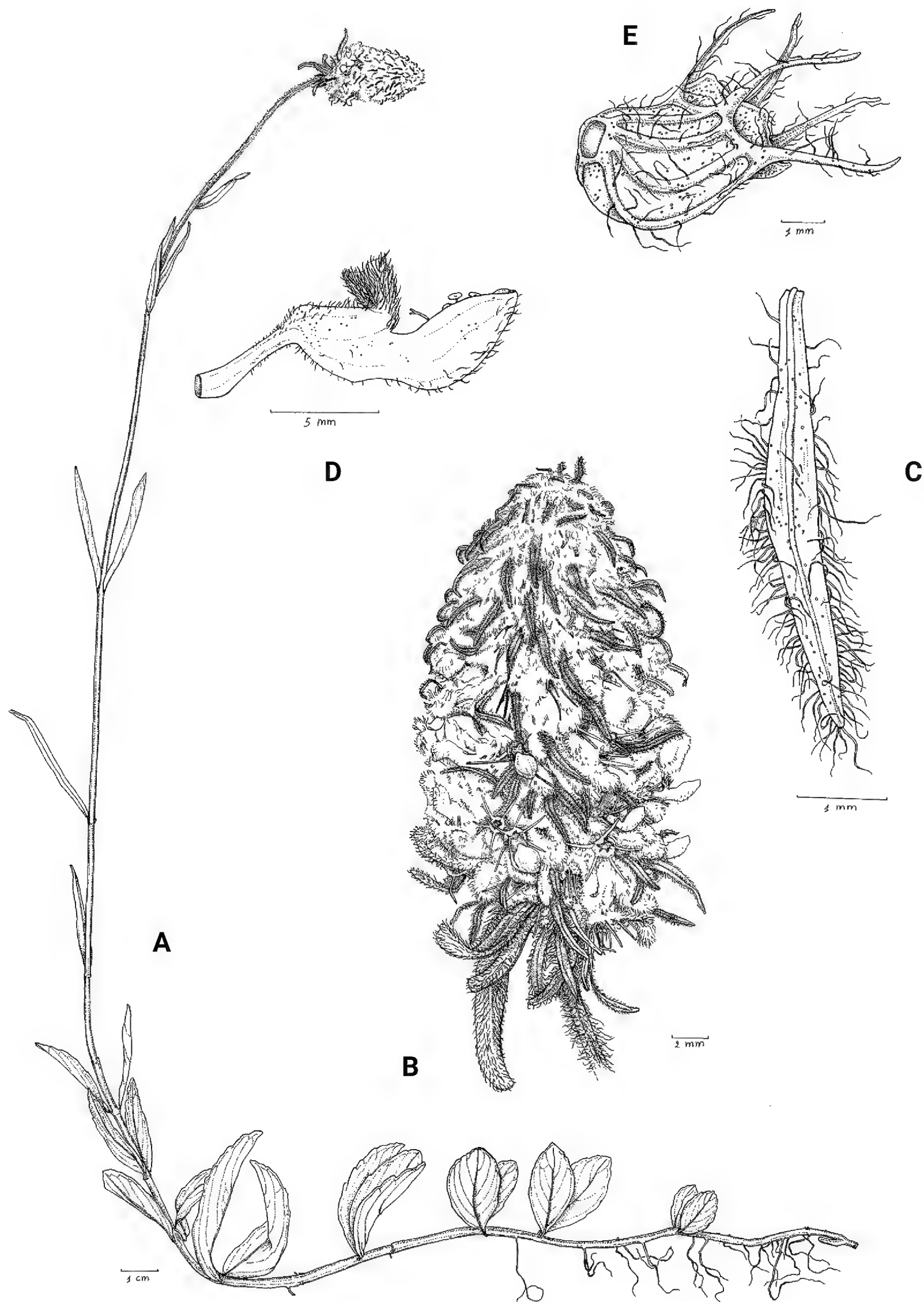


Figure 9. *Coleus lisowskii* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** inflorescence **C** bract **D** corolla **E** fruiting calyx (**A** S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens 6148a **B–E** S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens 5908). Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**); 2 mm (**B**); 1 mm (**C**, **E**); 5 mm (**D**).

Description. Perennial herb, 0.50–1.00 m high, rhizome creeping. Stem with a prostrate basal part (0–)1–10 cm, rooting at nodes, then abruptly erect, terete to obscurely quadrangular, shortly pubescent with retrorse hairs in lower half,

upwardly more or less villous, also with pale sessile glands, simple or sparingly branched only near tip. Leaves opposite or ternate, sessile to very shortly petiolate, heteromorphic, the ones on the lower part of the stem spreading to recurved, ovate-elliptic, obovate-elliptic, to broadly elliptic, $1.5\text{--}3.5 \times (0.5\text{--})1.0\text{--}1.5$ cm, the lowermost (juvenile) ones almost round, ca. 0.5×0.5 cm, base broadly cuneate to rounded, apex rounded, obtuse or subacute, margin shallowly crenate to subentire, somewhat thickened by a marginal vein, shortly ciliate, with 4 or 5 pairs of secondary veins, arching and more or less parallel to margin, prominent on both surfaces, shortly pubescent on veins on lower surface, subglabrous on upper surface; petiole 0.1–0.3 cm; leaves on the erect part of the stem ascending to erect, more rarely recurved, subsessile, blade very narrowly lanceolate or oblanceolate-elliptic, to almost linear, $1.8\text{--}5.0 \times 0.2\text{--}0.6(0.8)$ cm, flat or more or less folded in length, base cuneate to truncate, apex subacute, margin subentire to shallowly crenate distally, ciliate to denticulate, veins 3–5 pairs, prominent on both surfaces, diverging at a narrow angle and more or less parallel, subglabrous to shortly pubescent on both surfaces (antrorse hairs), more densely so in upper leaves, also with sessile orange and red glands on both surfaces. Inflorescence spicate, capitate to shortly ovoid, $12\text{--}30 \times 10\text{--}16$ mm (corolla excluded), apex subacute to obtuse, bracts subtending inflorescence narrowly lanceolate to almost linear, reflexed, persistent, ca. $10 \times 0.8\text{--}1.5$ mm, lower surface villous, upper surface glabrous; bracts of individual flowers purplish, narrowly elliptic to almost linear, the uppermost ones forming a coma, outwardly curving, ca. $4\text{--}7 \times 0.5\text{--}0.8$ mm, villous on abaxial surface, densely ciliate, with a fringe of undulate or curly cilia 0.5–1 mm. Flower: calyx tube ca. 2 mm long at anthesis, tomentose and with orange sessile glands, fruiting calyx tube elongating to 4–5 mm long, somewhat compressed on upper side, gibbous on lower side, villous, with long eglandular hairs, also with yellow sessile glands, lobes more or less spreading, ca. 3–4 mm long at fruiting, somewhat flattened and sharp-edged near base, with long curly eglandular hairs ca. 0.6 mm long on margins and outer surface and sessile orange glands, scales at mouth triangular ca. 0.8–1 mm long, somewhat outwardly curving at maturity, with short eglandular hairs; corolla ca. 11–15 mm long, colour unknown (pale coloured in herbarium), tube sigmoid, with a narrow basal part ca. 4 mm long and a broader distal part 3–4 mm long, lower lip 4–6 mm long, pubescent and with yellow-orange sessile glands, upper lip 3–4 mm long, with 4 narrowly triangular lobes. Nutlets pale brown, dull, smooth, ovoid, somewhat compressed, ca. 1.5 mm long.

Etymology. Dedicated to Stanislaw Lisowski (1924–2002), Polish botanist, who made important contributions to the flora of tropical Africa.

Distribution. Endemic to the DR. Congo, Haut-Katanga, Marungu Massif.

Habitat and ecology. Steppic savannah, woodlands, dambos, ca. 1400–2000 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Haut-Katanga*, Marungu, à env. 3 km à l'W de Kasiki, 12 Jun 1969, S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens 6148a (POZG); Plateau de Muhila, bord de la rivière Muizia, 13 May 1971, S.Lisowski 23728 (POZG); Marungu, 20 km NE de Kapulo, dembo frais dans la forêt claire à *Brachystegia*, 25 Jun 1957, P.Duvigneaud 3710P (BRLU); Entre Kapulo et Pepa, base du plateau des Marungu, muulu autour d'une termitière, 25 Jun 1957, P.Duvigneaud 3713bis (BRLU).

Notes. 1. This species is superficially similar to *C. lancifolius*, on account of the narrow ascending leaves, differing in the capitate inflorescence, the tomentose calyx and the long ciliate bracts. The prostrate basal part of the stem, with broader leaves, is less typical in *P.Duvigneaud 3710P* & *3713bis*, but the four cited collections are quite similar in all the other characters and there is little doubt that they are conspecific.

2. There are intermediates with *C. descampsii*, with very short leaves in some axils, for example, *S.Lisowski 23727, 23728* (POZG), Plateau de Muhila, bord de la rivière Muizia, 1450 m elev., 13 May 1971; *S.Lisowski 23719* (POZG), Plateau de Muhila, 5 km N du poste de Kitu, 1420 m elev., bord marécageux d'un ruisseau, 16 May 1971.

3. *S.Bidgood et al. 3358* (K, P), from Tanzania, is probably the same taxon.

***Coleus longipetiolatus* Gürke, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 214. 1894.**

= *Plectranthus leptophyllus* (Baker) A.J.Paton, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 284. 2009. Type: KENYA, Ribe (Ribi) to Galla country, *T.Wakefield s.n.* (holotype K [K000431957]).

Type. TANZANIA, Usambara Mts, Kwa Mshusa, 15 Aug 1893, *C.Holst 9076* (holotype B destroyed; isotype COI [COI00005780], G, HBG [HBG518665], K [K000431956], KFTA, M [M0104723], P [P00450800], W, Z).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 284), Paton et al. (2013: 231), as *Plectranthus leptophyllus* (Baker) A.J.Paton.

Distribution. E & S Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Wooded savannah, forest; 1040–1300 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Virunga, Katuka, 26 May 1948, *J.de Wilde 70* (BR); Virunga, Rivière Mati, affluent gauche de la rivière Talya, 24 Apr 1956, *G.F.de Witte 13179* (BR); Karunda, Nyabiondo, 24 Jul 1957, *R.Gutzwiller 1369* (BR).

Note. New species record for DR. Congo.

***Coleus maculosus* (Lam.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 68. 2019.**

≡ *Galeopsis maculosa* Lam., Encycl. 2: 601. 1788. Type: cultivated, from Africa. (holotype P-Lam).

Note. *Coleus maculosus* is variable in petiole length, leaf blade shape and corolla length. Earlier authors (e.g. Robyns (1947): Troupin and Ayobangira (1985)), recognised three taxa: a taxon with large corolla and oblong sessile leaves (corresponding to the type specimen of *Coleus edulis* Vatke), a taxon with large corolla and ovate petiolate leaves (type of *Coleus fimbriatus* Lebrun & L.Touss.) and a taxon with small corolla and ovate petiolate leaves (type of *Plectranthus punctatus* L'Hér.). Recent authors, however, give priority to corolla size and recognise only two subspecies; we follow this treatment, but further work is needed.

Key to the subspecies of *Coleus maculosus*

- 1 Corolla 6–8 mm long; tube 3–5 mm long, almost straight to shallowly sigmoid; leaf petiolate, blade ovate ***C. maculosus* subsp. *maculosus***
- Corolla (11–)13–18 mm long; tube 6–8 mm long, shallowly to conspicuously sigmoid; leaf sessile to petiolate, blade ovate to oblong-elliptic.....
..... ***C. maculosus* subsp. *edulis***

Coleus maculosus (Lam.) A.J.Paton, subsp. *maculosus*

- = *Coleus serrulatus* Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 17: 78. 1943.
- ≡ *Plectranthus serrulatus* (Robyns) Troupin & Ayob., Bull. Jard. Bot. Natl. Belg. 55: 299. 1985. Type: DR. CONGO, Visoke, R. Susa, 2 Feb 1935, G.F.de Witte 2214 (holotype BR [BR0000006263263], [BR0000006262624]; isotype K [K000431883]).
- = *Plectranthus punctatus* L'Hér. subsp. *punctatus*, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 350. 2009. Type: ETHIOPIA (“Abyssinia”), cultivated from seed sent by Bruce at Hort. Kew, 1774 (neotype BM; isoneotype G; designated by Hedge et al. [1998]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 349), as *Plectranthus punctatus* (L.f.) L'Hérit. subsp. *punctatus*.

Distribution. Cameroon, to Eritrea and Tanzania, Madagascar.

Habitat and ecology. Marshland, mountain grassland, fallow field, mountain forest, regrowth; 1700–3050 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Beni, Vayana, Aug 1938, *P.Gille* 108 (BR); Entre les Lacs Kivu et Edouard, Apr-May 1929, *H.Humbert* 7907 (BR); Mont Kahuzi, 13 Jun 1971, *S.Lisowski* 23824 (POZG).

RWANDA, Piste allant de Kinigi au pied du Visoke, 3 Feb 1972, *P.Auquier* 2415 (BR); Flanc sud du Sabyinayo, 3 Feb 1972, *P.Bamps* 3071 (BR); Remera, Buliza, Kigali, Nov 1932, *A.Becquet* 326 (BR); Bunyereri, Nyungwe, 13 May 1971, *G.Bouxin* 698 (BR); Forêt de Mushabarara, Apr 1939, *G.Gilbert* 2361 (BR); Rukura, Bumbogo, Mar 1933, *G.Molitor* 23 (BR); Mont Kisoni, 6 Mar 1935, *J.B.Lejeune* 210 (BR); Route Bukavu-Astrida [Butare], km 94, 4 May 1959, *G.Troupin* 9909 (BR); Ruhengeri, Kinigi, 24 Feb 1972, *P.Van der Veken* 9530 (BR).

BURUNDI, Kitega, 4 Dec 1922, *O.A.J.Elskens* 214 (BR); Bujumbura, Mayuyu, 28 Feb 1971, *J.Lewalle* 5249 (BR); Muramwya, Ryarusera, 27 Feb 1972, *M.Reekmans* 1577 (BR); Rwasave, rivière Murwuya, 14 May 1957, *D.van der Ben* 1567 (BR).

Coleus maculosus subsp. *edulis* (Vatke) A.J.Paton, *Phytokeys* 129: 69. 2019.

- ≡ *Coleus edulis* Vatke, Linnaea 37: 319. 1872.
- ≡ *Plectranthus edulis* (Vatke) Agnew, Upland Kenya Wild Fl.: 640. 1974.
- ≡ *Coleus maculosus* subsp. *edulis* (Vatke) A.J.Paton (2019) 69. Type: ETHIOPIA (“Abyssinia”), near Gaffat, Oct 1863, *G.W.Schimper* 1212 (holotype B destroyed; isotype BM [BM000514932], K [K000431925], [K000431923]).
- ≡ *Plectranthus punctatus* subsp. *edulis* (Vatke) A.J.Paton, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 350. 2009.

= *Coleus fimbriatus* Lebrun & L.Touss., Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 17: 79. 1943.

≡ *Plectranthus fimbriatus* (Lebrun & L.Touss.) Troupin & Ayob., Bull. Jard. Bot. Natl. Belg. 55: 299. 1985. Type: DR. CONGO, Mt Mushumangabo, Aug 1937, *J.Lebrun 7163* (holotype BR [BR0000006262945], [BR0000006263270]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 350), as *Plectranthus punctatus* subsp. *edulis* (Vatke) A.J.Paton.

Distribution. Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Mountain forest, savannah, fallow field, marshland, swamp, river banks, riparian forest; 1600–3100 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lac Albert**, Nioka, 27 Oct 1934, *A.P.De Craene 229** (BR, WAG); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Tshirunge, 5 Oct 1914, *J.Bequaert 5997* (BR); Parc National Albert [Virunga], volcan Niamlagyra, aux environs de Mushumangabo, 17 Jan 1942, *R.Germain 1258* (BR); W du Lac Kivu, Feb-Mar 1929, *H.Humbert 7527** & 7528 (BR); Mont Kahuzi, 28 May 1960, *Meurillon 953** (BR, LWI); **Haut-Katanga**, Parc National de l'Upemba. Lubanga, 17 Apr 1948, *G.F.de Witte 03726* (BR).

RWANDA, Mukono, Byumba, Dec 1932, *A.Becquet 189** (BR); Rwasekoko, route Butare-Cyangugu, km 67, 1 Mar 1980, *D.Bridson 468* (BR, K); Gikongoro, Kivu, Rubiro, 16 Aug 1999, *C.Ewango & Ngayabahiga 2195** (BR, GIS, M, MO, WAG); Route Astrida [Butare]-Shangugu, km 65, 7 Mar 1958, *M.Reynders 239* (BR); Route Bukavu-Astrida [Butare], env. Uwinka, colline Bunyereri, 7 Aug 1959, *G.Troupin 10566** (BR).

BURUNDI, Muramvya, Mont Manga Mugongo, 4 Jun 1966, *J.Lewalle 883* (BR); Muramvya, Nyabigonde, 3 Apr 1966, *J.Lewalle 642** (BR); Nyakirwa, 21 Jan 1977, *M.Reekmans 5647** (BR); Province: Ngozi, Commune: Mukora (Rwegura), 27 Apr 1977, *M.Reekmans 6046* (BR); Ijenda, 8 May 1981, *M.Reekmans 10137** (BR, WAG).

Note. Subsp. *edulis* is variable in petiole length and blade shape; morphs with subsessile leaves and oblong-elliptic blade up to 14 cm long (specimens indicated “*” hereabove) correspond to the type of *C. edulis*; morphs with ovate, petiolate leaves correspond to the type of *C. fimbriatus*.

***Coleus mannii* Hook.f., J. Proc. Linn. Soc., Bot. 7: 211. 1864.**

= *Coleus giorgii* De Wild., Bol. Soc. Ibér. Ci. Nat. 19: 120. 1920. Type: DR. CONGO, Likimi, *S.De Giorgi 1511* (lectotype BR [BR0000021453984], designated by Champluvier & Dowsett-Lemaire [1999]).

Type. CAMEROON, Mt Cameroon, 1862, *G.Mann 1967* (holotype K [K000025010]).

Description. Paton (2022: 51).

Distribution. W Tropical Africa to DR. Congo and Sudan.

Habitat and ecology. Swamps, riparian forest, savannah on wet soil, often near watercourses and ponds; 400–1200 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Congo**, Mandzambe, s.d., *J.Claes-sens 326* (BR); **Kasai**: Kebiya, Dec 1951, *Flamigni 10350* (BR); Bokoro, 22 May

1948, *Jans* 695 (BR); Luluabourg [Kananga], 1930, *H.Vanderyst* 21130 & 21135 (BR); **Forestier central**, Yaekama, territ. Isangi, 7 Feb 1959, *P.Bamps* 337 (BR); Avakubi, 9 Jan 1914, *J.Bequaert* 1847 (BR); Ligasa-Mangala, 9 Dec 1956, *C.Evrard* 2045 (BR); Banzingi, 22 Jul 1954, *G.F.de Witte* 10739 (BR); Marais de la Bukotsa, 27 Nov 1952, *H.Fredericq* in *G.F.de Witte* 8421 (BR); 6 km W de Yangambi, 6 Jul 1938, *J.Louis* 10212 (BR, P); **Ubangi-Uele**, Dungu, rivière Nambasa, Oct 1936, *A.M.De Graer* 749 (BR); Entre Banzyville [Mobayi-Mbongo] et Pambwa, 14 Oct 1954, *C.Evrard* 109bis (BR); Entre Libenge et Gemena, Dec 1930, *J.Lebrun* 1841 (BR); Dida, Gombari, 22 Dec 1906, *F.Seret* 711 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Virunga, Bakotsa, près confluent Byangolo-Molidi, 23 Sep 1954, *G.F.de Witte* 11129 (BR); Sinamboro, affl. droit Balembi, 4 Feb 1955, *G.F.de Witte* 11668 (BR).

***Coleus marunguensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347698-1

Fig. 10A–F

Type. DR. CONGO, Haut-Katanga, Kasiki, 20–27 Jun 1931, *G.H.de Witte* 493 (holotype BR [BR0000016835344]).

Diagnosis. Closely related to the species formerly comprising the distinct genus *Solenostemon* (middle lobes of lower calyx lip fused over most of their length), differing in the beige tomentose flowers, the stem with antrorse hairs, the shortly petiolate leaves with blade truncate at base, upper surface glabrous and with impressed veins.

Description. Perennial herb or shrub, woody in lower half, height unknown (> 0.40 m). Stem erect, branched, markedly quadrangular, very shortly puberulent with appressed antrorse eglandular hairs and sparse long patent hairs in lower part and also with sparse red sessile glands. Leaves opposite, spreading, petiolate, with or without fascicles of small leaves in the axils; petiole 0.7–1.6 cm long, pubescent like the stem or villous; blade discolorous, broadly ovate-triangular, 2.0–5.0 × 1.4–4.0 cm, base truncate to slightly cordate, apex acute, margin serrate, recurved, teeth rounded, lower surface with very short appressed hairs on veins and softly pubescent to sparsely villous between the veins and with red sessile glands, upper surface subglabrous, veins impressed on upper surface and prominent on lower surface. Inflorescence 5–20 cm long, lax, verticils spaced 10–25 mm, cymes sessile, cincinni 1–2 mm long (pedicel not included), 6–8 flowered, bracts puberulous on outer surface, ovate, cucullate, contracted into a point, ca. 4 mm long, forming a small apical coma, pedicel ascending, 3–4 mm long in fruit, curving at tip, inserted very eccentrically on calyx in front of upper lobe. Flower: calyx ca. 1.5 mm long at anthesis, densely beige tomentose and with red sessile glands, 4–5 mm long in fruit, pubescent all over, tube ca. 1.5 mm long, contracted at throat, sulcate, upper lip purplish, obovate, ca. 2 mm long, curving upwards, obtuse-rounded, margin often irregularly undulate and with 1 tooth on either side and with a short apical mucro, lateral lobes oblong, ca. 1.5 mm long, truncate to rounded, lower middle lobes fused into a lip ca. 2.5 mm long, with two ovate apical lobes contracted into a point; corolla wholly beige tomentose when in bud, ca. 9–13 mm long at anthesis, pubescent to tomentose and with sparse red sessile glands, tube slightly sigmoid, ca. 3.5 mm long, lower lip 4–8 mm long, 2–3 mm deep, cucullate,

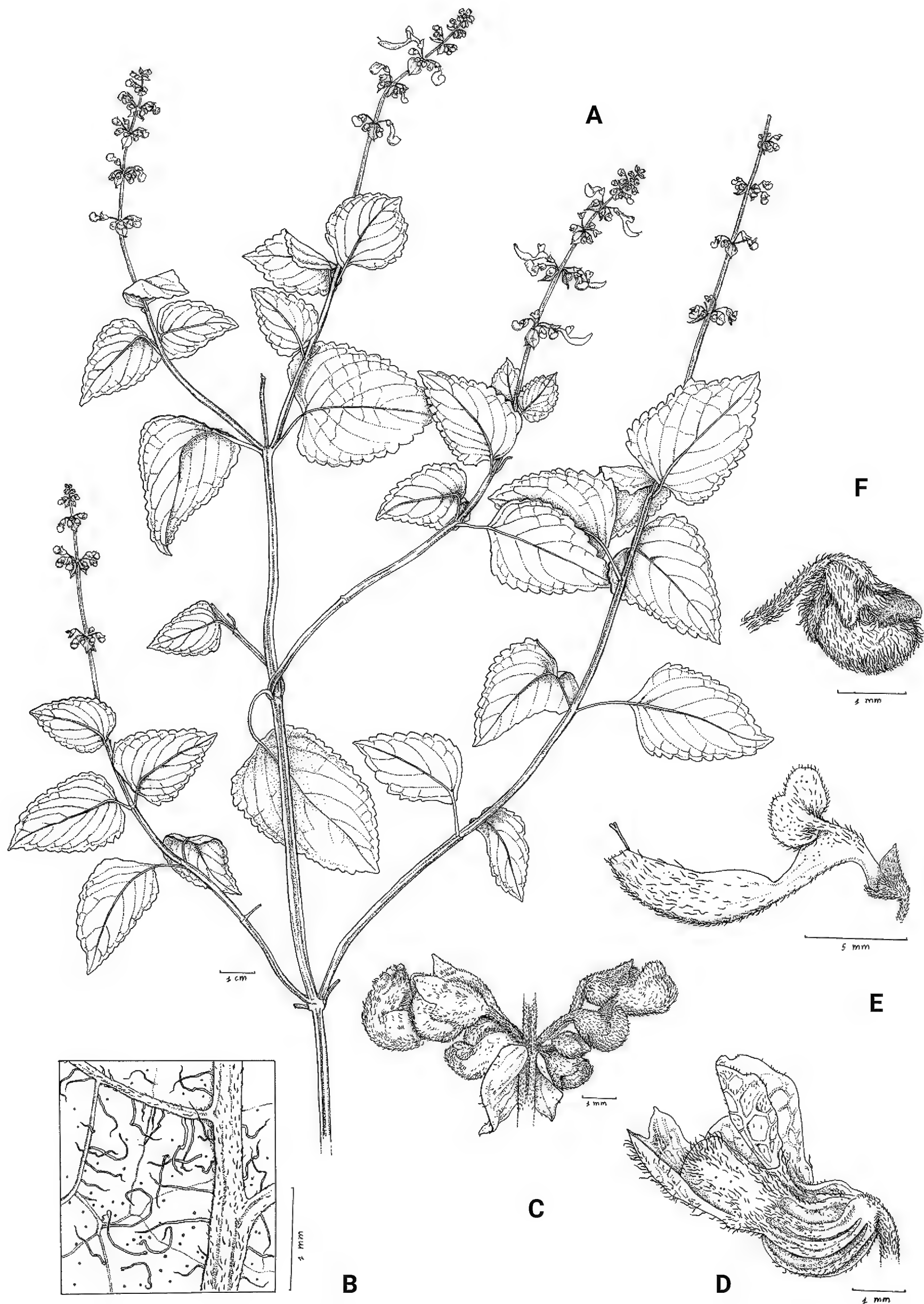


Figure 10. *Coleus marunguensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** detail of pubescence of leaf undersurface **C** detail of inflorescence **D** fruiting calyx **E** flower **F** flower bud (**A, B, C, E** G.H.de Witte 493 **D, F** S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens 10339a). Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**); 1 mm (**B, C, D, F**); 5 mm (**E**).

upper lip 1.5–3 mm long, 4-lobed; stamen filaments fused, anther ca. 0.7 mm long, style bifid. Nutlets not observed.

Etymology. The Marungu Plateau, where the type specimen was collected, is a hotspot of biodiversity in DR. Congo.

Distribution. Endemic to DR. Congo (Haut-Katanga, Marungu Plateau).

Habitat and ecology. Wetlands, 1850–2200 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Haut-Katanga*, Plateau des Marungu, Env. de Luonde, mare Buzanza, 1850 m elev., 20 Feb 1970, S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse & J.-J.Symoens 10339 (POZG).

Note. There is a second specimen in BR labelled “G.F.de Witte 493” [BR0000016835351]; however, it is a different species, i.e. *Equilabium stolzii*, that was probably growing intermingled with *Coleus marunguensis*. *Equilabium stolzii* is known to occur in wetlands on the Marungu Plateau; the second sheet has been labelled by us G.F.de Witte 493bis.

***Coleus melleri* (Baker) A.J.Paton & Phillipson, Phytokeys 129: 73. 2019.**

≡ *Plectranthus melleri* Baker, J. Bot. 20: 243. 1882. Type: MADAGASCAR, between Toamasina (Tamatave) and Antananarivo, 3 Aug 1862. C.J.Meller s.n. (holotype K [K000430814]).

= *Plectranthus luteus* Gürke, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 28: 468. 1900.

≡ *Coleus luteus* (Gürke) Staner, Bull. Agric. Congo Belge 25: 426. 1934. Type: TANZANIA, Morogoro District: SE Uluguru Mts, F.Stuhlmann 8790 (holotype B destroyed).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 293), Paton et al. (2013: 242), as *Plectranthus melleri* Baker.

Distribution. Liberia, Gabon, Uganda to S. Tropical Africa, Madagascar.

Habitat and ecology. Dense evergreen mountain forest, riparian forest, Ericaceae scrub; 850–2600 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Kasaï*, Kwango, 21 Jul 1955, R.Devred 2317 (BR); *Lac Albert*, Lekwa (Djugu), 11 Mar 1959, Deville 229 (BR); Mt. Dia, 13 Oct 1937, G.C.Gilbert 557 (BR); *Lacs Edouard et Kivu*, Lake Kivu, Idjwi Island, 6 Aug 1959, Cambridge Congo Expedition 275 (BR, US); Ruwenzori, versant ouest, vallée de la Lume, Jul 1929, H.Humbert 8980 (BR, P); Terr. Kabare, Kahuzi, 11 Feb 1959, A.Léonard 2981 (BR, WAG); Wimbi, 26 km S Lubero, 21 Jul 1937, J.Louis 4631 (BR); Mont Biega, 10 Aug 1972, Ntakiyimana 318 (BR, LWI); Route Bukavu-Walikale, km 48, 17 Mar 1960, J.Petit 9 (BR, LWI); Zwischen Nyamuragira und Mikeno, 17 Sep 1964, H.U.Stauffer 371 (BR, WAG, Z). *Haut-Katanga*, Lusinga, route Mitwaba, 14 Sep 1948, W.Robyns 3591 (BR); Kundelungu, 10°26'S, 27°53'E, 5 Oct 1950, A.Schmitz 3201 (BR).

RWANDA, Près de Pindura, piste de l'Ibigugu, 29 Jul 1974, P.Auquier 3526 (BR); Flanc sud Sabyinyo, 3 Jul 1972, P.Bamps 3049 (BR); Uwinka, Nyungwe, 9 Aug 1969, G.Bouxin & M.Radoux 554 (BR); Volcan Sabyinyo, 4 Feb 1972, G.Troupin 14339 (BR, WAG); Route Butare-Cyangugu, 2 km avant Gisakura, 24 Aug 1974, P.Van der Veken 10942 (BR, GENT, WAG).

BURUNDI, Bugarama, 29 Jun 1969, *J.Lewalle* 3860 (BR); Bururi, rives de la Siguvyaye, 2 May 1966, *J.Lewalle* 761 (BR, MO, WAG); Bujumbura, Mt. Manga, 14 Sep 1947, *M.Reekmans* 3520 (BR).

Notes. 1. The specimen *W.Robyms* 3591 (BR) from Haut-Katanga (Upemba) is larger than usual in all its parts including corolla and leaf blade base is obtuse-rounded instead of acute-attenuate; it could be a different taxon.

2. The specimen *A.Léonard* 3526 (BR) differs in having a white corolla (fide collector), being almost glabrous in all parts and lacking propagules; it is almost certainly a distinct taxon, but more materials are needed.

***Coleus meyeri* (Gürke) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 73. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys meyeri* Gürke, Abh. Königl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin 1891: 362. 1892.

Type: TANZANIA, Kilimanjaro, Rua stream, *H.Meyer* 279 (holotype B destroyed; isotype K [K000405982] fragment).

= *Pycnostachys longibracteata* De Wild., Pl. Bequaert. 4: 388. 1928. Type: DR. CONGO, Ruwenzori, Vallée du Lanuri, 26 Mar 1914, *J.Bequaert* 4490 (holotype BR [BR0000008909763]; K fragment).

= *Pycnostachys ovoideoconica* De Wild., Pl. Bequaert. 4: 396. 1928. Type: DR. CONGO, Mukule–Mokoto, *J.Bequaert* 6325 (holotype BR [BR0000008910097]; K fragment).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 412), as *Pycnostachys meyeri* Gürke.

Distribution. W. Tropical Africa to Ethiopia and Tanzania.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, Bambusa thickets, mountain forest, riparian forest; 1500–2400 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lac Albert**, Blukwa, Sep 1949, *A.P.De Craene* 351 (BR, K); Aye Kibali, Djugu, 11 Jun 1959, *D.Froment* 520 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Ruwenzori, Lanuri, 26 May 1914, *J.Bequaert* 4490 (BR, K fragment); Mukule-Mokoto, 19 Dec 1914, *J.Bequaert* 6325 (BR, K fragment); Terr. Masisi, Dondo, May 1957, *R.Gutzwiller* 1063 (BR, K); Ruwenzori, vallée de la Muboka, Nov 1931, *J.Lebrun* 4412 (BR); Kahuzi, 1 Jul 1959, *A.Leonard* 4816 (BR, K); Flanc NW du Karisimbi, 17 Aug 1937, *J.Louis* 5250 (BR); Mont Bugulumiza, 26 Jul 1955, *R.Pierlot* 665 (BR); Busenene, 13 Nov 1953, *R.Van Ysacker* 75 (BR).

RWANDA, Wisumo, Gisovu, 21 Feb 1980, *D.Bridson* 433 (BR); Route Astrida [Butare]-Bukavu, km 93, *G.Troupin* 11533 (MO); Env. Rangiro, Kirambo, 4 Jun 1981, *G.Troupin* 16271 (BR); Ruhengeri, Kinigi, 24 Feb 1972, *P.Van der Veken* 9531 (MO).

BURUNDI, Mont Teza, 9 Jul 1974, *J.Rammeloo* 3753 (BR).

***Coleus mirabilis* Briq., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 183. 1894.**

≡ *Ascocarydion mirabile* (Briq.) G.Taylor, J. Bot. 69 (suppl. 2): 162. 1931.

≡ *Plectranthus mirabilis* (Briq.) Launert, Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. München 7: 299. 1968. Type: ANGOLA, Malanje (Malandsche), Mar 1880, *A.von Mechow* 489 (lectotype Z not seen; isoelectotype W [W 1889-0054590], designated by Codd [1975]).

= *Coleus mirabilis* var. *poggeanus* Briq., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 184. 1894. Type: DR. CONGO, River Lulua, 9°30'S, *P. Pogge* 350 (holotype B destroyed).

Description. Paton et al. (2013: 258), as *Plectranthus mirabilis* (Briq.) Launert

Distribution. S DR. Congo to NE Namibia.

Habitat and ecology. Swamp savannah, riparian forest; ca. 900–1100 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Kasai**, Panzi, 1925, *H. Vanderyst* 16117 (BR); **Bas-Katanga**, Mutombo-Mukulu, Jun 1931, *P. Quarré* 2534 (BR); Kamina, Lovoi, Apr 1932, *P. Quarré* 3007 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Manika, route Kolwezi-Kasaji, 4 Apr 1955, *J. Brynaert* 393 (BR); Territ. Dilolo, Kisenge, marais de la Mukuleshi, en bordure de galerie forestière, 19 May 1957, *P. Duvigneaud* 3237La (BRLU).

***Coleus minusculus* Meerts & A.J. Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347699-1

Fig. 11A–C

Type. DR. CONGO, Haut-Katanga, 28 km NE de Lubumbashi, Savane de la Luiswishi, 1208 m elev., 30 Aug 1972, *J. Bulaimu* 520 (holotype BR [BR0000017733526]).

Diagnosis. Related to *Coleus modestus* on account of inflorescence structure, differing in being a dwarf plant (< 10 cm high), leafless at flowering, rootstock a small tuber.

Description. Perennial herb, 0.04–0.10 m, leafless at flowering, glutinous; rootstock a fusiform tuber 1–2 × ca. 0.5 cm. Stem 1 or several, purplish, erect, simple or branched, terete to subquadrangular, with dense short glandular hairs and sparse eglandular hairs. Leaves not observed. Inflorescence terminal, lax, racemiform, flowers solitary in the axil of each bract, mostly subopposite, bracts linear, ca. 1 mm long, persistent, ciliolate; pedicel 2–3 mm long, extending to 4–5 mm in fruit, slightly ascending to patent, slightly curving downwards at tip, inserted slightly eccentrically on calyx. Flower: calyx 2–2.5 mm long at anthesis, to 4 mm in fruit, with yellow-orange sessile glands and short glandular hairs, tube shortly cylindrical to campanulate, 10-veined, straight or slightly curved upwards, lobes subequal, narrowly triangular, ca. 1 mm long, the upper one slightly broader, slightly recurved, not decurrent; corolla 5–7 mm long, bluish, with yellow-orange sessile glands, tube straight, ca. 2 mm long, progressively broadening to throat, lower lobe 2.5–4 mm long, ca. 2 mm deep, upper lobe ca. 1.5 mm long, 4-lobed; anther ca. 0.6 mm; style bifid. Nutlets pale brown, ca. 0.9 mm diam., smooth, flattened, red-speckled.

Etymology. Latin *minusculus* -a -um, very small, on account of the dwarf habit of the species.

Distribution. Endemic of SE DR. Congo (Haut-Katanga).

Habitat and ecology. Miombo woodlands, savannah; 1200–1300 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Guba (territ. Lubudi), 30 km E of Kolwezi, dépression incendiée sur terre très dure dans les Mutobo [*Isoberlinia* div. sp.], 29 Aug 1956, *P. Duvigneaud* & *J. Timperman* 2549Co (BRLU); Luiswishi, savane, 20 Sep 1982, *F. Malaisse* 12350 (BR).

Note. *C. minusculus* is a very distinctive species, on account of its dwarf habit. It shares similarities with *C. modestus*, which also has tubers, a single flower in the axil of each bract, often subopposite and inflorescence with glandular hairs.

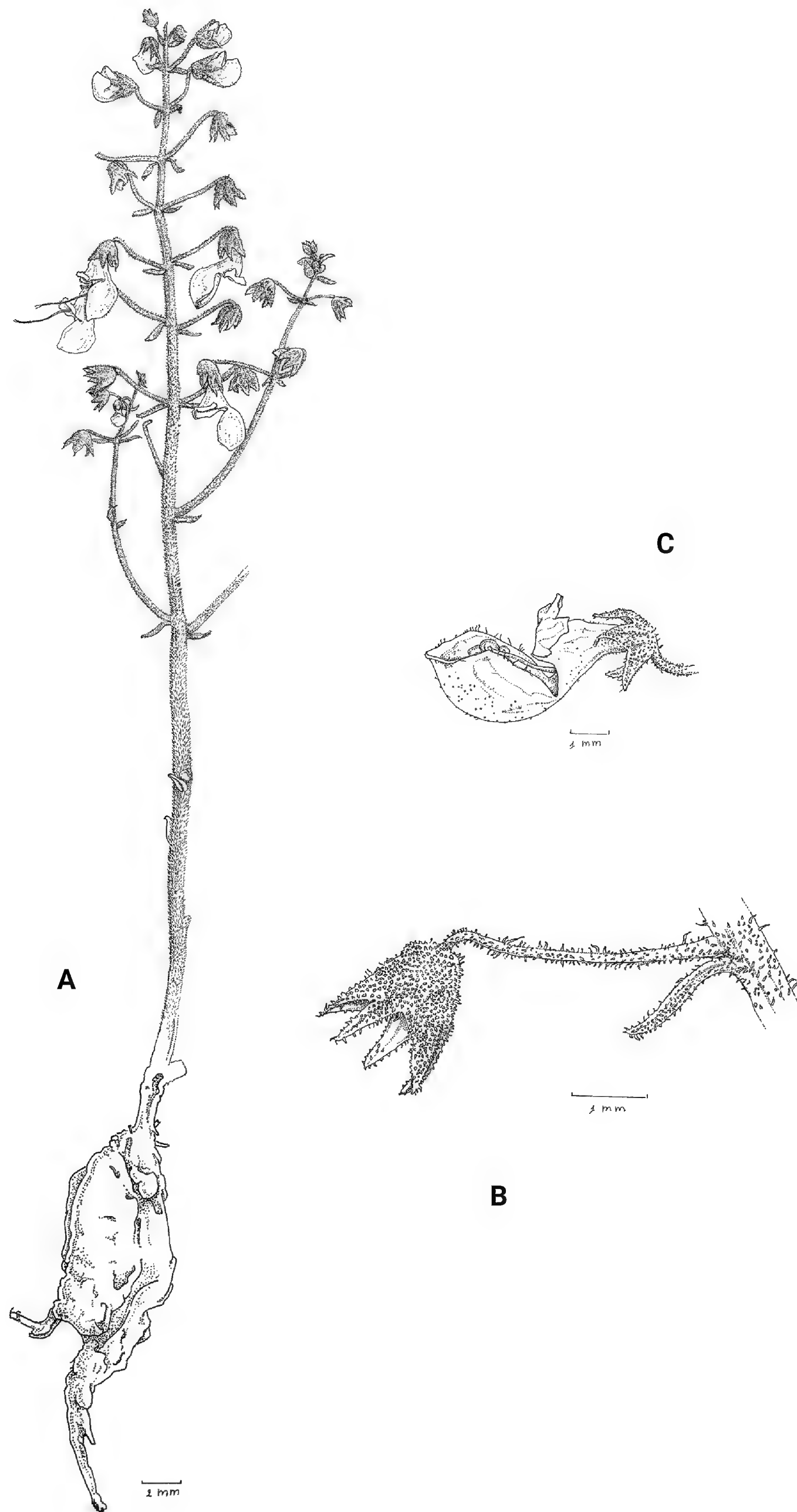


Figure 11. *Coleus minusculus* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** fruiting calyx **C** flower. *J.Bulaimu* 520. Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 2 mm (**A**); 1 mm (**B**, **C**).

***Coleus mitwabaensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347700-1

Fig. 12A–F

Diagnosis. Differing from all other species by the following combination of traits: corolla yellow, rootstock a small tuber, leaves not exceeding 2.7×1.0 cm.

Type. DR. CONGO, Haut-Katanga, Kaziba (rive gauche Mweleshi, affluent rive gauche Senze), 1140 m elev., forêt katangaise, 12 Feb 1948, *G.F.de Witte* 3333 (holotype BR [BR0000017707961]; isotype K).

Description. Perennial herb, with a single shoot, 0.12–0.40(–0.50) m high, from a globose to irregularly knobby ovoid tuber ca. 10 mm diam. Stem erect or more or less straggling, puberulent, with very short patent or retrorse eglandular hairs and yellow sessile glands; inflorescence axis abruptly becoming densely covered with purplish papillae and very short glandular hairs. Leaves opposite, spreading to ascending, occasionally grouped near stem base, blade mostly elliptic to narrowly elliptic, the lowermost ones shorter, obovate to obovate-elliptic, (1.0–)1.5–2.7 \times (0.1–)0.3–1.0 cm, base cuneate to attenuate, apex obtuse to rounded, subglabrous above or strigillose (with short upward pointing hairs), very shortly appressed pubescent on veins beneath, with pale sessile glands, margin shallowly crenate to entire, very narrowly recurved, papillate to ciliolate, ca. 3 pairs of secondary veins diverging at a very acute angle; petiole 0(–0.3) cm. Inflorescence terminal, lax, unbranched or with 1 or 2 branches at lowermost node, 5–15 cm long, rachis with short papilliform hairs, glandular and eglandular, often reddish tinged, verticils spaced 5–15 mm, 2-flowered, flowers solitary in the axil of each bract, bract narrowly ovate, ca. 1 mm long, more or less persistent, pedicel 1–2 mm long, inserted slightly eccentrically. Flower: calyx at right angle with the pedicel, tubular, with pale sessile glands, short glandular hairs and conical papilliform purplish hairs on veins, ca. 3 mm long at anthesis, accrescent to 4–5 mm in fruit, throat truncate, posterior lobe ovate-triangular, ca. 1–1.5 mm long, not decurrent, lateral lobes triangular ca. 2 mm long, median lobes of lower lip narrowly triangular, ca. 2.5 mm long, with the sinus between median lobes deeper than between median and lateral lobes. Corolla yellow, 10–13 mm long, tube slightly curved to almost straight, widening from base to throat, ca. 3 mm diam. near throat, upper lip ca. 1 mm long, lower lip shortly pubescent, with yellow sessile glands and thin flexuous marginal cilia, ca. 4 mm long, cucullate, ca. 2 mm deep, enclosing stamens. Nutlets globose, very slightly compressed, brown, ca. 1 mm diam.

Etymology. Mitwaba Plateau, in the north of Upper Katanga, where the type specimen was collected, hosts a very original flora.

Distribution. Endemic of SE DR. Congo (Haut-Katanga, Mitwaba Plateau).

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, seasonally moist soil on river banks, miombo woodland; 1140–1400 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Route Mitwaba-Manono, km. 45, riv. Kalumengongo (zone Mitwaba), 1140 m elev., 8°19'S, 27°16'E, sable périodiquement inondé en bordure de rivière, 3 Feb 1986, *P.Bamps & F.Malaisse* 8613 (BR); Kankunda (affl. rive gauche du Lupiala), 1400 m elev., forêt, 26 Nov 1947, *G.F.de Witte* 3104 (BR); Route automobile pour le Shinkulu, 1450 m elev., savane arbustive, 21 May 1948, *G.F.de Witte* 3863 (BR, K).

Notes. 1. *C. mitwabensis* is strikingly distinct on account of the yellow corolla, tuberous rootstock, small leaves and 2-flowered verticils.

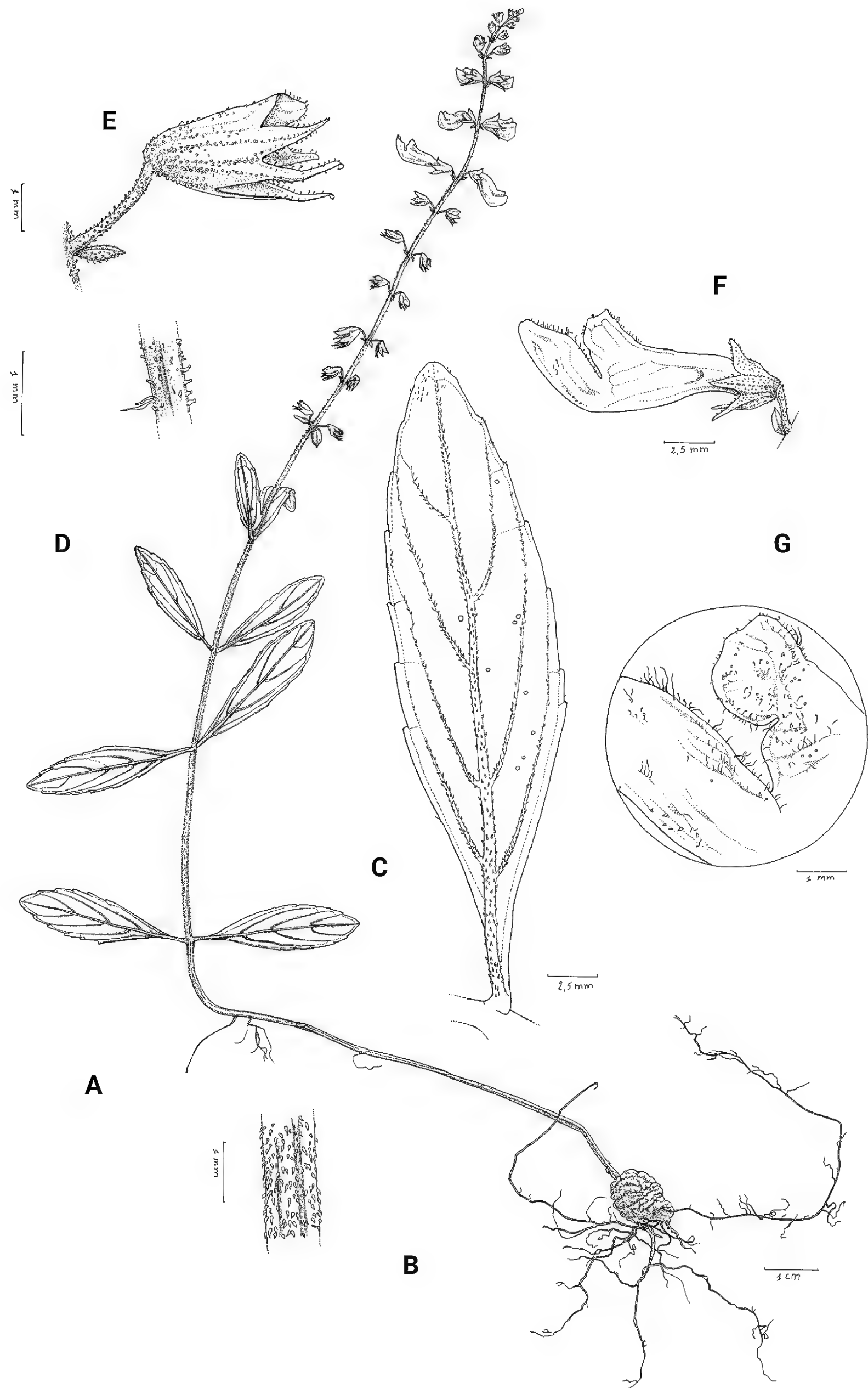


Figure 12. *Coleus mitwabaensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** detail of stem pubescence **C** leaf undersurface **D** detail of rachis pubescence **E** fruiting calyx **F** flower **G** detail of corolla pubescence. *P.Bamps & F.Malaisse 8613*. Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**); 1 mm (**B, D, E, G**); 2.5 mm (**C, F**).

2. Vernacular name: tulamalama, sansala (in kiluba).
3. The sap is used to impregnate fishing nets to attract fish. The tubers are edible.

***Coleus modestus* (Baker) Robyns & Lebrun, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, Sér. B 49: 106. 1929.**

≡ *Plectranthus modestus* Baker, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1895(99): 72 (1895).
Type: ZAMBIA, Mbala District: Tanganyika Plateau, 1889, A.Carson s.n. (holotype K [K000430767]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 282), Paton et al. (2013: 229), as *Plectranthus modestus* Baker.

Distribution. SW Tanzania to Zambia.

Habitat and ecology. Highland savannah, dry woodlands, dambos; 1250–1950 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Keyberg, 6 Dec 1956, E. Dettileux 222 (BR); Marungu, près de Kibobwa, 8 Nov 1970, S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens 11875 (BR, POZG); Forêt de la Luiswishi (NE Lubumbashi), 3 Dec 1971, F.Malaisse 7595 (BR); Marungu, Mulongoshi, Nov 1945, P.Quarré 7211 (BR); Kimilolo, 23 Jun 1927, P.Quarré 938 (BR); Kipopo, 12 Apr 1958, A.Schmitz 6018 (BR); Kiunda, Sept 1944, L.Dubois 1260 (BR).

***Coleus monostachyus* (P.Beauv.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 76. 2019.**

Type. BENIN, A.Palisot de Beauvois s.n. (holotype G [G00018077]).

Coleus monostachyus* (P.Beauv.) A.J.Paton subsp. *monostachyus

= *Solenostemon monostachyus* var. *amplifrons* Briq. Bull. Herb. Boissier, sér. 2, 6: 826. 1906. Type: DR. CONGO, Bangala, 26 May 1888, F.Hens ser. C, 33 (holotype Z [Z-000021117]).

Description. Paton et al. (2022: 52).

Distribution. W Tropical Africa to S Chad and Cabinda.

Habitat and ecology. Disturbed ground, cultivated fields, fallow fields, rainforest, wetland, occasionally epiphytic on palm stipe; 60–800 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Mayumbe**, Gimbi, vallée de la Mvuzi, 5 Jan 1949, L.Toussaint 720 (BR); **Bas-Congo**, Kinsonia, 9 Mar 1960, P.Compère 1589 (BR); Kitobola, 15 May 1910, A.Flamigni 176 (BR, US); Terr. Masina, Kimbangu, 20 Dec 1978, L.Pauwels 6093 (BR, WAG); **Kasai**, Kutu, 30 Oct 1903, Em.&M. Laurent s.n. (BR); Kapanga, Apr 1934, F.Overlaet 1213 (BR); **Forestier central**: Mulumbela, 27 Jan 1980, Y.&T.Ankei 79/1042 (BR); Bambesa, 16 Sep 1958, A.Blomme 122 (BR); Bongabo, 6 Jun 1971, H.Breyne 1695 (BR); Territ. Banalia, route Kole-Kanwa, km 24, 13 Jun 1932, Galdermans 10 (BR); Territ. Ekota-Bakutu, Sep 1934, L.Dubois 565 (BR); Karawa, Apr 1924, V.G.Goossens 4485 (BR);

Bokuma, 26 Feb 1941, *G.Hulstaert* 61 (BR); Eala, 22 May 1946, *J.Léonard* 164 (BR); Yangambi, 29 Oct 1913, *A.Michiels* 32 (BR); Barumbu, 29 Aug 1938, *J.Louis* 11061 (BR, U, US); **Ubangi-Uele**, Bodangabo, 15 Feb 1955, *C.Evrard* 200 (BR); Digba, 13 Sep 1952, *P.Gérard* 252 (BR); Tukpwo, 9 Jul 1959, *P.Gérard* 3984 (BR);

Note. Specimens with unusually large leaves (e.g. *W.Robyns* 4263) correspond to “var. *amplifrons*”, but variation is continuous and this variety is not retained here.

***Coleus mystax* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347701-1

Fig. 13A–E

Type. DR. CONGO, Haut-Katanga, Parc national de l’Upemba, Ganza, près de la riv. Mware, 24 Jun 1949, *G.F.de Witte* 6990 (holotype BR [BR0000016835726]; isotype K).

Diagnosis. Closely related to *Coleus efoliatus* De Wild., differing in the long patent smooth hairs on the calyx, pedicel and rachis, the shorter, more congested, inflorescence and the calyx lobes all similar in shape.

Description. Annual herb, ca. 0.3 m high, leafless at flowering. Stem erect, sharply quadrangular, puberulent (hairs appressed, antrorse), with a tuft of hairs at the nodes, shiny, with yellow sessile glands, sparingly branched. Leaves not observed. Inflorescence lateral, moderately congested, 6–20 mm long, peduncle ca. 5 mm long, 9 to 20 flowers arranged in a spiral, with a single flower between an opposite or subopposite pair, each bract subtending a single flower; rachis with straight, smooth 1–4 mm long long cilia and short glandular hairs; bract narrowly elliptic, ca. 0.3 mm long; pedicel 1–2.5 mm long, pubescent as the rachis, inserted eccentrically in front of upper calyx lobe; calyx tubular, 3–4 mm long at anthesis, slightly accrescent to 4–5 mm long in fruit, pale whitish-green with dark green veins, with patent smooth cilia 2–5 mm long, short glandular hairs and sessile yellow glands, tube truncate, lobes purplish-tinged, all lobes almost similar in shape and length, narrowly triangular-subulate, 1–2 mm long, upper lobe slightly recurved, not decurrent; corolla sky-blue, ca. 6 mm long, tube straight, ca. 3 mm long, not exceeding calyx, progressively widening to throat, upper lip ca. 1 mm long, sparingly pilose, anterior lip ca. 2 mm long, 1 mm deep, cucullate, sparingly pilose, stamens included. Fruit: Nutlets rounded, compressed, shiny brown, ca. 0.8 mm diam.

Etymology. Latin *mystax* -*acis*, whisker, on account of the long stiff hairs on calyx and pedicel.

Distribution. Endemic of SE DR. Congo (Haut-Katanga).

Habitat and ecology. Steppic savannah, miombo woodland, often on rocky soil; 1100–1400 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Colline de Kungumarembe, à l’Est de Kasompi, forêt claire à *Brachystegia floribunda*, 30 Jul 1956, *P.Duvigneaud* & *J.Timperman* 2183E (BRLU); Entre Shinkolobwe et Tantara, forêt claire sur roches dures, 7 Sep 1956, *P.Duvigneaud* & *J.Timperman* 2643H (BRLU); Jadotville [Likasi], forêt claire à *Brachystegia utilis* sur grand conglomérat, 15 Jun 1957, with *Coleus efoliatus*, *P.Duvigneaud* 3580C1 (BRLU); 7 km à l’ouest de Nzilo, sur la piste Nzilo-Kyamasumba, 1200 m elev., forêt claire sur affleurement rocheux, 17 Jun 1984, *M.Schaijes* 2323 (BR).

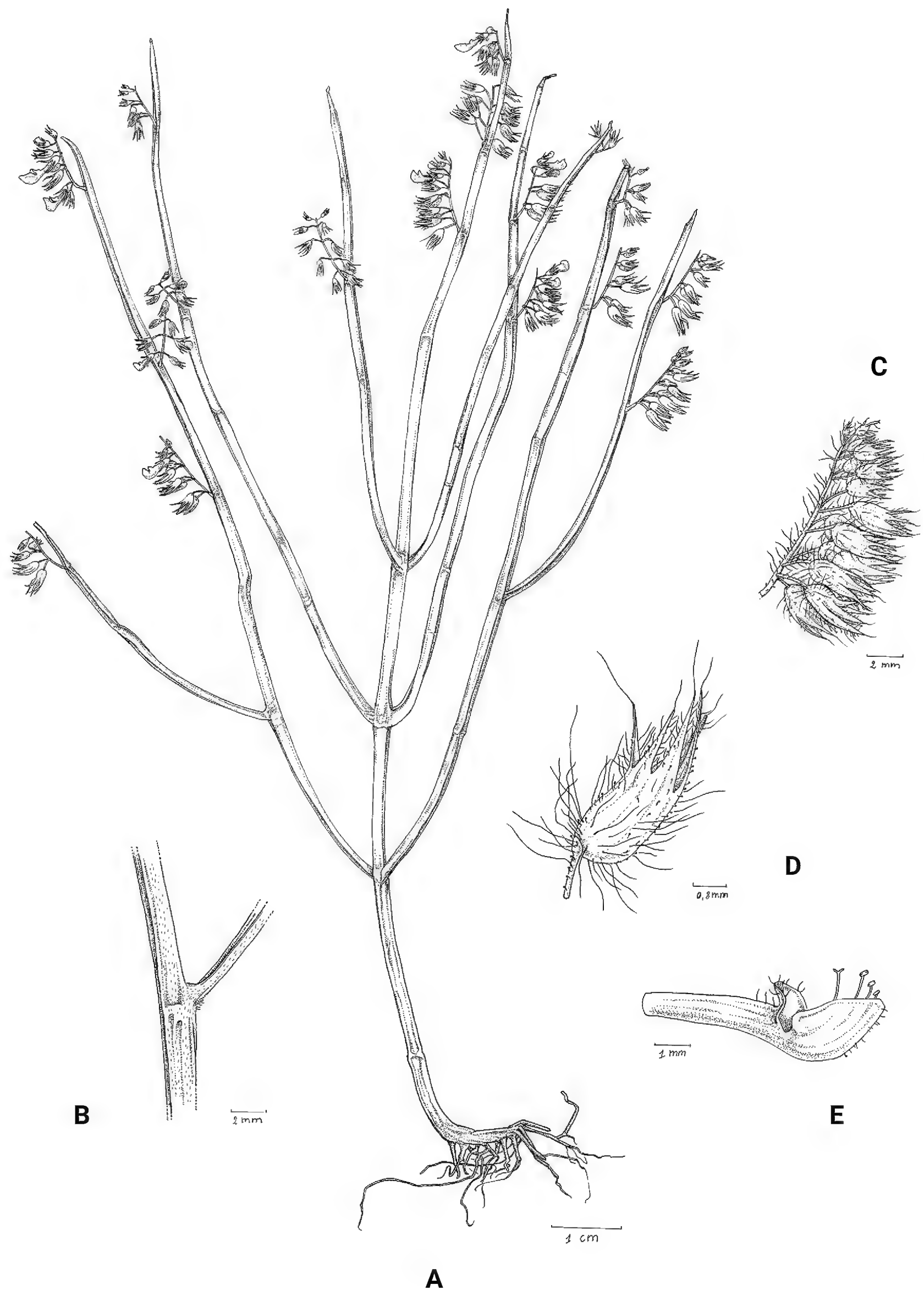


Figure 13. *Coleus mystax* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** detail of stem **C** inflorescence **D** fruiting calyx **E** corolla. G.F.de Witte 6990. Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**); 2 mm (**B**, **C**); 0.8 mm (**D**); 1 mm (**E**).

Notes. 1. *C. mystax* is closely related to *C. efoliatus*, with which it sometimes co-exists; it shares with it the annual habit, early deciduous leaves, strongly quadrangular stem, inflorescence architecture and short corolla. It differs from it in the very conspicuous long smooth cilia on inflorescence (vs. cilia lacking or occasionally sparse in *C. efoliatus*), the calyx lobes all more or less equal in size and shape (vs. upper lobe ovate), the shorter, more congested inflorescence (6–20 mm long vs. 15–50 mm) and the shorter calyx (4–5 mm long vs. 5–10 mm).
2. Vernacular name: tulamalama (in the Upemba National Park).

***Coleus parvifolius* (Baker) Meerts & A.J.Paton, comb. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347702-1

Pycnostachys parvifolia Baker, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1895: 72. 1895. Type: ZAMBIA, Northern Province, Fwambo, 1894, A.Carson 103 (lectotype K [K000405989], designated by Bruce [1940]).(Basionym)
= *Coleus capitatus* A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 33. 2019, nom. illeg., syn. nov.

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 388), Paton et al. (2013: 317), as *Pycnostachys parvifolia* Baker.

Distribution. W and S Tanzania to Zambia and SE DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Steppic savannah on highlands, on moist soil (1200–) 1700–2000 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Haut-Katanga*, Kundelungu, 1968, T.Coget 116 (BR); 50 km NE Lubumbashi, bord de la Luiswishi, 11 Apr 1969, S.Lisowski 23447 (POZG); Lwamisamba, 28 Mar 1975, F.Malaisse 8641 (BR); Marungu, Kipiri, Nov 1945, P.Quarré 7337 (BR).

Note. 1. *C. parvifolius* and *C. descampsii* are closely related and intermediates occur.

2. The new name *C. capitatus* A.J.Paton was superfluous because the binomial *Coleus parvifolius* has never been published before.

***Coleus pengbelensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347703-1

Fig. 14A–I

Type. DR. CONGO, Bas-Uele, Route Digba-Gwane, 700 m, sur pengbele, Dec. 1945, R.Germain 4397 (holotype BR [BR0000016836068]; isotype K).

Diagnosis. Related to *Coleus bojeri* and other species formerly referred to the genus *Solenostemon* on account to the lower calyx lobes fused into a lip, differing in the upper calyx lobe narrowly ovate-triangular, long attenuate, horizontal or somewhat recurved, much exceeding the lower lobes, indumentum papillate and tuberculate nutlets.

Description. Annual herb ca. 0.3–1.0 m high, not reported to be aromatic; tubers absent or not collected. Stem erect, quadrangular, thinly papillate, simple or branched. Leaves opposite, ascending, often with fascicles of small leaves in the axils; blade narrowly ovate to narrowly elliptic, 3.5–6 × 0.8–1.6(–2.2) cm, base attenuate, apex acute, margin crenate, densely papillate on both surfaces

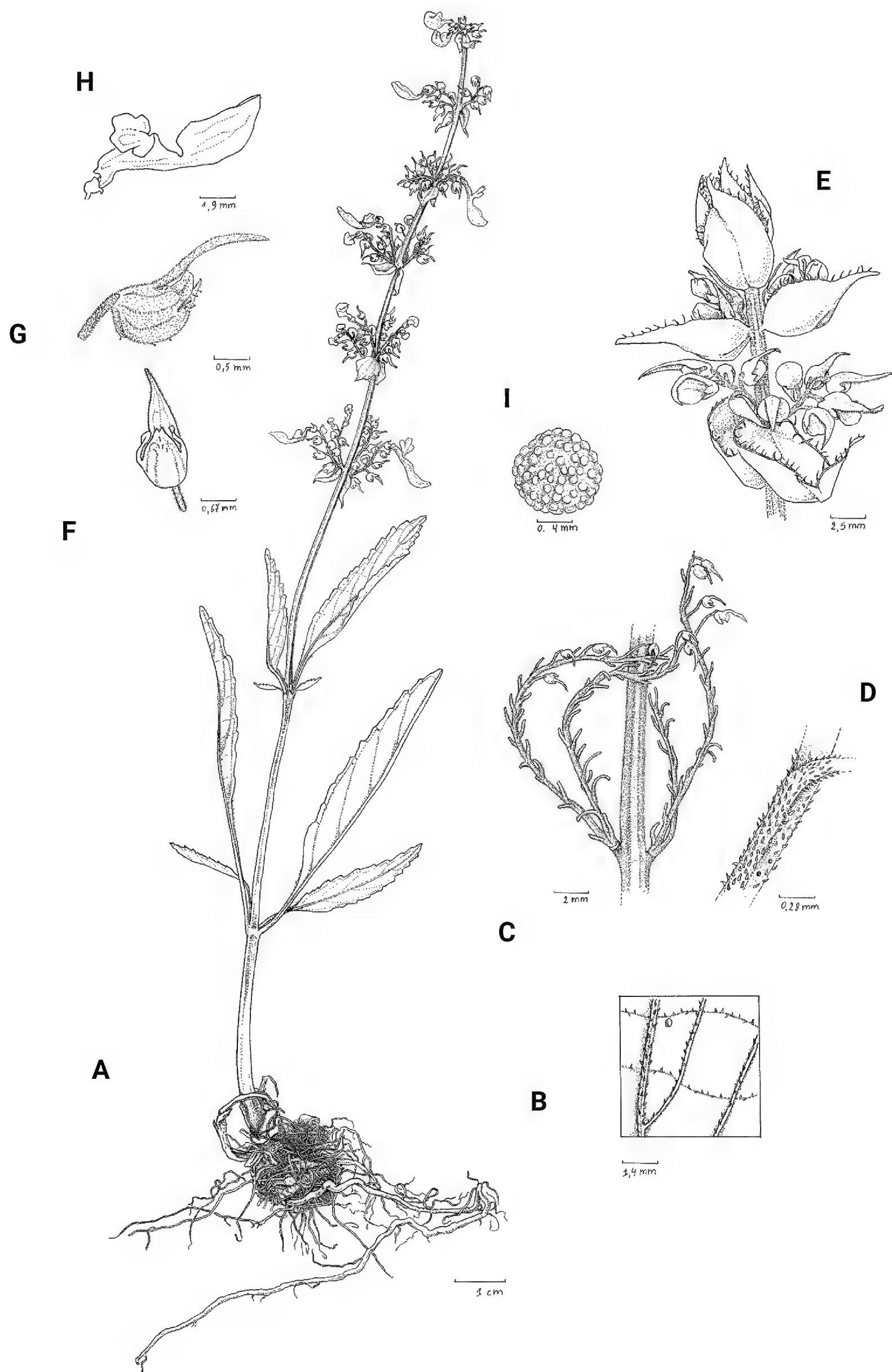


Figure 14. *Coleus pengbelensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** detail of lower surface of leaf blade **C** detail of infructescence **D** detail of pubescence of inflorescence branch **E** detail of tip of inflorescence with bracts **F** flowering calyx seen from below **G** fruiting calyx, side view **H** corolla **I** nucule (**A** A.De Wulf 264 & G.Le Testu 338 (roots) **B** A.De Wulf 264 **C** G.Le Testu 338 **E** A.De Wulf 264 **D, F** I.R.Germain 4397). Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**); 1.4 mm (**B**); 2 mm (**C**); 0.28 mm (**D**); 2.5 mm (**E**); 0.67 mm (**F**); 0.5 mm (**G**); 1.9 mm (**H**); 0.4 mm (**I**).

and with sessile red glands, 4–6 pairs of veins diverging at a very acute angle, veins prominent on lower surface; petiole 0.5–1.6(–2.5) cm long, narrowly canaliculate, occasionally with long patent cilia. Inflorescence terminal, simple, (3–)9–16 cm long, lax, verticils spaced 5–25 mm, the uppermost ones contiguous, cymes consisting of two opposite cincinni, ca. 20–50 flowered, subsessile, very short at first, markedly elongating up to 30 mm in fruit and then flexuous, bracts narrowly to broadly ovate, ca. 5–7 × 2–5 mm, cucullate, occasionally with long cilia in lower half, contracted into a 2 mm point, persistent, the uppermost ones forming a coma, the others reflexed; pedicel 0.5 mm long at anthesis, elongating to 1.5 mm in fruit, inserted eccentrically in front of posterior lobe. Flower: calyx campanulate to shortly tubulate, 2 mm at anthesis, accrescent up to 4–5 mm in fruit, very shortly pubescent and with red sessile glands, tube truncate, upper lobe narrowly ovate-triangular, long attenuate, horizontal or somewhat recurved, much exceeding the lower lobes, margin occasionally ciliate, shortly pubescent also on inner surface, lateral lobes of lower lip triangular, ca. 1.2 × 1 mm, obtuse, median lobes fused for most of their length into a triangular lip ca. 1.5 × 1.5 mm, with 1 or 2 apical teeth; corolla blue or pale mauve, ca. 8 mm long, tube ca. 3 mm long, slightly curved, upper lip perpendicular, ca. 2–3 mm long, lower lip ca. 5 mm long, 2 mm deep, shortly pubescent, occasionally with sessile red glands, stamens fused. Nutlets almost globular, ca. 0.9 mm in diam., light brown, verrucose-tuberculate.

Etymology. Pengbele (also spelled pembele) is the local name of the particular vegetation type in which the species occurs i.e. open herbaceous vegetation on seasonally flooded lateritic crust (Bamps 1975).

Distribution. N DR. Congo, Central African Republic.

Habitat and ecology. Open savannah, scrub, seasonally moist soil on lateritic crust with impaired drainage in the rainy season and drying out in the dry season (pengbele); 600–700 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Ubangi-Uele*, Région de Gwane, sur pengbele, 8 Jul 1955, *R.Boutique 148* (BR); Bas-Uélé, en savane, 13 Oct 1934, *A.De Wulf 264* (BR); Tukpwo, sur pengbele, 1 Aug 1953, *P.Gérard 989* (BR); Tukpwo, savane, 17 Apr 1954, *P.Gérard 1269* (BR); Tukpwo, sur cuirasse latéritique, Nov 1945, *R.Germain 4281* (BR); Tukpwo, un peu au-delà de la bifurcation de Bengo, îlot forestier sur pembele, 18 Jun 1942, *Gilbert in H.Dubois 100* (BR).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, *Oubangui-Chari*, Haute-Kotto, entre Zazo et Lutari (?), plateau de latérite, 30 Oct 1921, *G.Le Testu 3385* (BR); Région de Zemio-Obo, à Obo, 27 Dec 1963, *B.Descoings 11936* (MPU); Entre Kitessa et Zemio, 01 Jan 1964, *B.Descoings 12365* (MPU); entre Zemio et Rafai, dalle latéritique suintante à 21 km à l'ouest de Zemio, 01 Jan 1964, *B.Descoings 12407* (MPU); route entre Zemio et Rafai, à 48 km à l'ouest de la Ouara, 03 Jan 1964, *B.Descoings 12502* (MPU).

Notes. Vernacular name: akonki-pia (in azande).

***Coleus penicillatus* (A.J.Paton) A.J.Paton, *Phytokeys* 129: 82. 2019.**

≡ *Plectranthus penicillatus* A.J.Paton, *Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.*: 325. 2009. Type: ZAMBIA, Mbuzi–Kaluza, 23 Aug 1938, *P.J.Greenway & C.G.Trappnell 5627* (holotype K [K000431999]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 325), Paton et al. (2013: 265) as *Plectranthus penicillatus* A.J.Paton.

Distribution. S Tanzania to E Zambia and SE DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Rock outcrop (in DR. Congo; elsewhere: savannah). ca. 2300 m elev., (elsewhere 300–800 m elev.).

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Haut-Katanga*, Marungu, 12 km ESE Kasi-ki, 23 Sep 1959, A.Schmitz 6577 (BR).

Notes. 1. New species record for DR. Congo.

2. The specimen cited was collected at a much higher elevation compared to the rest of the range (2300 m vs. 300–800 m). It departs somewhat from other materials in having denser inflorescence, with more flowers.

***Coleus piscatorum* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347704-1

Fig. 15A–D

Type. DR. CONGO, Haut-Katanga, Upemba National Park, Munoi, bifurcation Lupiala, 890 m elev., 2 Jun 1948, G.F.de Witte 3897 (holotype BR [BR0000017708043]).

Diagnosis. Closely related to *Coleus efoliatus* De Wild., differing in the shorter pedicels (1.5 vs. 2–6 mm), shorter fruiting calyx (4.5 mm long vs. 5–10 mm), with all 5 subequal triangular lobes (vs. upper lobe ovate) and the longer corolla (ca. 10 mm long vs. 3–5(–6) mm); also closely related to *C. mystax*, differing in the lack of long cilia in the inflorescence, the longer corolla and the divaricate branching pattern.

Description. Annual herb, ca. 0.30 cm high. Stem erect, sharply quadrangular, shiny, sparsely pubescent, with very short retrorse and long patent hairs, with a tuft of hairs at nodes, branched in the upper two-thirds, with 3–5 pairs of opposite branches, almost horizontal to ascending at a broad angle, divaricate, slender, 1–8 cm long, each with 1 or 2 levels of dichotomous ramifications. Leaves almost all absent at flowering; blade ovate, ca. 2 × 1 cm, base rounded, apex narrowly subobtuse, somewhat pubescent on both surfaces, with pale sessile glands on lower surface, margin entire, secondary veins ca. 2 pairs, inconspicuous; petiole 0–1 mm long. Inflorescence seemingly terminal, actually lateral on ultimate node of twigs, slightly congested, 3–7 mm long, racemiform, rachis with short patent eglandular and glandular hairs, 1(–2) flower(s) in the axil of each bract, occasionally subopposite, bracts linear, ca. 1 mm long, pedicels 1–1.5 mm long, pubescent as rachis, inserted slightly eccentrically in front of upper calyx lobe. Flower: calyx ca. 2.5 mm long at anthesis, with short patent glandular and eglandular hairs and pale sessile glands, fruiting calyx ca. 4.5 mm long, whitish-membranous or chartaceous, tube tubular to campanulate, ca. 2 mm long, all lobes more or less similar in shape and size, narrowly triangular, ca. 2–2.5 mm long, acute, with thickened margin; median lobes of lower lip slightly longer; corolla blue, ca. 10 mm long, tube straight, ca. 3 mm long, progressively expanding to throat, lower lobe ca. 5 mm long, 3 mm deep, cucullate, enclosing stamens, thinly puberulent, upper lobe ca. 2 mm long. Nutlets pale brown, shiny, smooth, somewhat lenticular, ca. 1 mm.

Etymology. Latin *piscator* -oris, fisherman; the species is used to impregnate fishing nets to attract fishes.

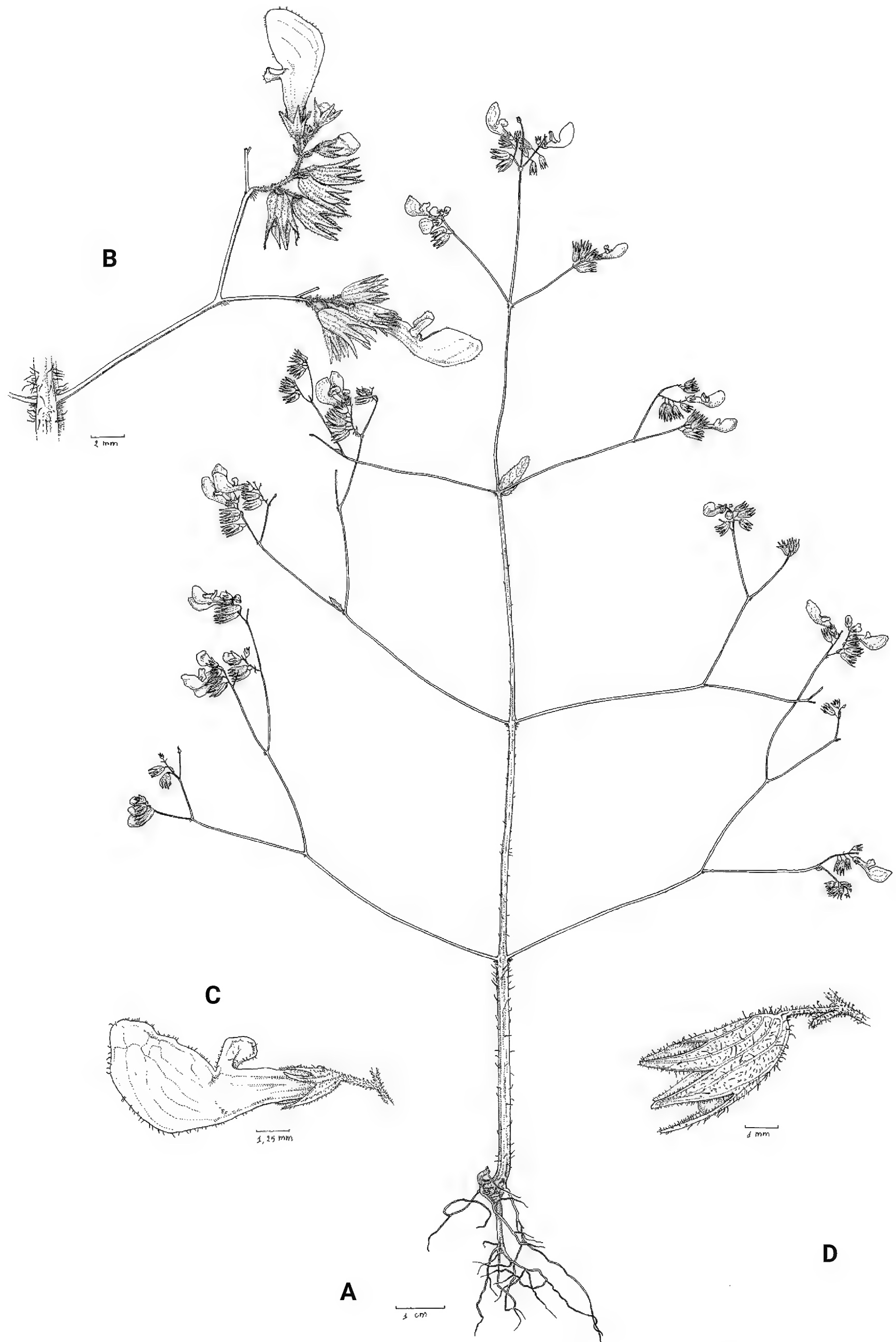


Figure 15. *Coleus piscatorum* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** detail of inflorescence **C** flower **D** fruiting calyx (G.F.de Witte 3897). Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**); 2 mm (**B**); 1.25 mm (**C**); 1 mm (**D**). Drawn by Hilde Orye.

Distribution. Endemic of SE DR. Congo (Haut-Katanga).

Habitat and ecology. Shrub savannah, 890 m elev.

Additional specimens. None, known only from the type specimen.

Note. Vernacular name: lukakatjila (in kiluba).

***Coleus prittwitzii* (Perkins) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 86. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys prittwitzii* Perkins, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 8: 68. 1921.

Type: TANZANIA, Iringa District, Ndembera flood plain, near Gominyi, 2 Aug 1901, G.von Prittwitz 28 (holotype B destroyed; isotype K [K000405965] fragment).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 398), Paton et al. (2013: 324), as *Pycnostachys prittwitzii* Perkins.

Distribution. SW Tanzania to N Zambia.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah on moist soil; ca. 1200 m elev.

Additional specimens. BURUNDI, Mutara, Mosso, 12 Aug 1952, G.Michel 3686 (BR, K); Kiofi, Mosso, 16 Sep 1952, G.Michel 3907 (BR).

Note. The two cited specimens differ from other materials of *C. prittwitzii* in having opposite (not ternate), broader, leaves and shorter inflorescence; they could represent a different taxon.

***Coleus pseudoschizophyllus* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347705-1

Fig. 16A–F

Type. DR. CONGO, Haut-Katanga, Marungu, Katomia, 18 Apr 1939, P.J.J.Vanden Brande 55 (holotype BR [BR0000016832183]).

Diagnosis. Closely related to *C. schizophyllus* on account of pinnatisect leaves and tuberous rootstock, differing by the conspicuously exerted sigmoid corolla tube, larger leaves, exerted stamens, tightly appressed indumentum and lack of glandular hairs in the inflorescence. It is also very closely related to *C. welwitschii*, differing by the jagged to pinnatisect leaves and rootstock with tubers.

Description. Perennial herb, or suffrutex, 0.30–0.80 m high, from a thick rhizomatous rootstock, with fusiform tubers up to 5 cm long. Stem ascending to erect, the lower part woody, defoliated, purplish, strongly quadrangular, thinly puberulous with short adpressed retrorse hairs, upwards more densely puberulous and with red sessile glands, with a few long patent hairs at nodes, branched. Leaves opposite, petioled, often with fascicles of young leaves in the axils, ascending to spreading; blade ovate to trullate, 1.0–2.8 × 0.6–2.5 cm, apex acute, base more or less abruptly contracted and then attenuated into the petiole, margin markedly recurved, jagged to pinnatisect, with 3 to 6 lobes on either side, apical lobe narrowly oblong-triangular 3–5 mm long, upper surface dark green in herbarium, appressed pubescent, ca. 3 pairs of secondary veins, markedly impressed, lower surface markedly paler, pubescent on venation, this prominent, with dense red sessile glands; petiole 0.5–1.5 cm long, narrowly winged over the whole length, canaliculate, margin strongly recurved. Inflorescence lax, 8–10 cm long, 9–16 mm wide at anthesis (corolla excluded), with 12–15

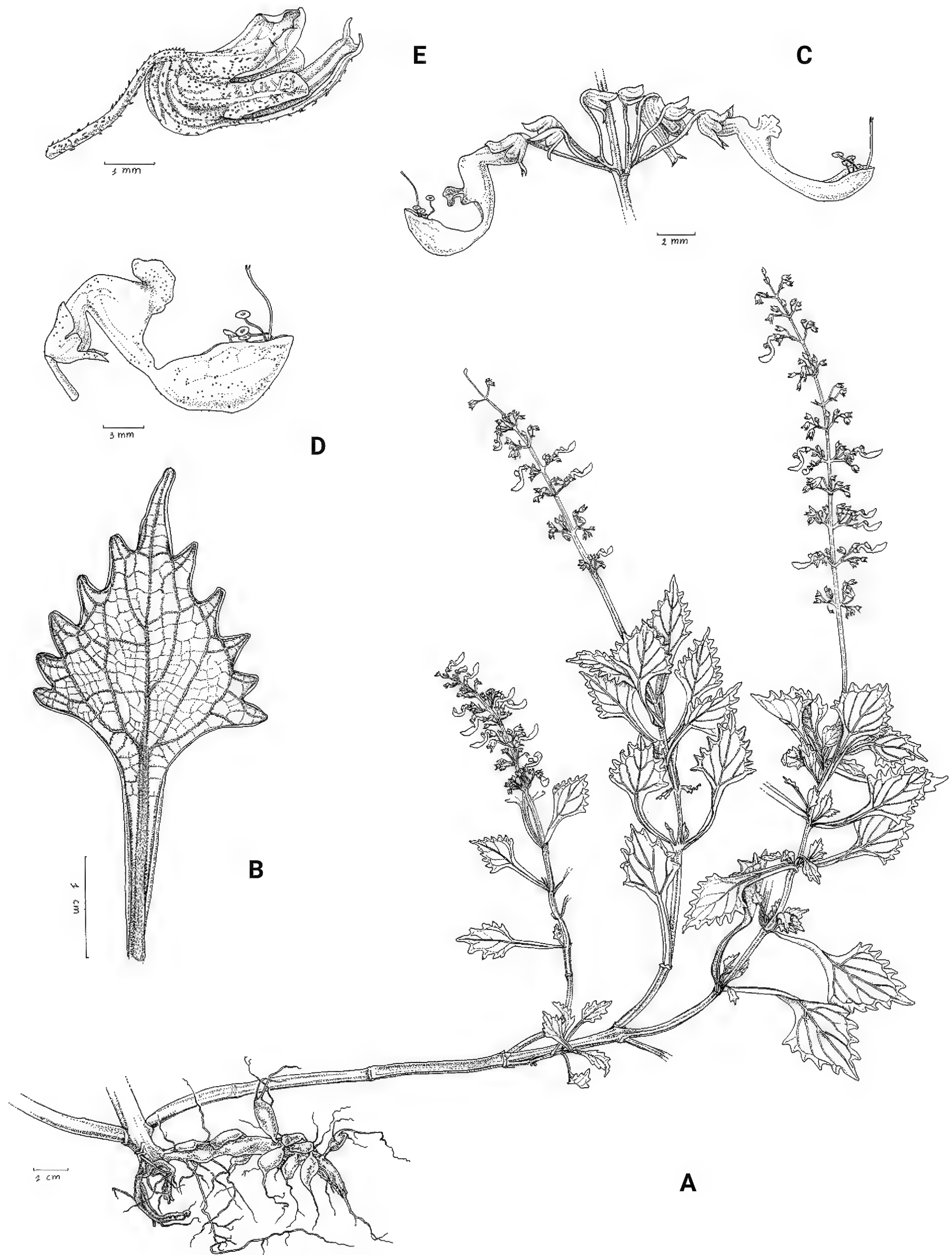


Figure 16. *Coleus pseudoschizophyllus* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** leaf **C** detail of inflorescence **D** flower **E** fruiting calyx **A** (except roots) **B–D** *L.Dubois* 1140 **A** (roots only) **E** *P.J.J.Vanden Brande* 55. Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A**, **B**); 2 mm (**C**); 3 mm (**D**); 1 mm (**E**).

verticils, spaced 6–10 mm, bracts ovate, cucullate, acuminate, 2–3 mm long, not forming a coma, ciliate, soon caducous, cymes sessile or with 1-mm long peduncle, of 5–12 flowers, cincinni 2–4 mm long, pedicels 2–4 mm, appressed pubescent, curved at tip, inserted very eccentrically in front of calyx upper lobe. Flower: calyx ca. 1.5 mm long at anthesis, pubescent, with red sessile glands, fruiting calyx 4–5 mm long, tubular, tube with 10 prominent ridges, throat truncate; posterior lip obovate, slightly recurved, very shortly decurrent, rounded to apiculate, ca. 2 mm long, lateral lobes oblong, ca. 2 mm long, rounded to truncate, median lobes of anterior lip fused into a 3–4 mm long linear lip, with teeth acute. Corolla white, 7–11 mm long, very shortly pubescent or puberulent on lobes, with red sessile glands, tube strongly sigmoid, 3–5 mm long, the sigmoid part long exerted, upper lip ca. 1 mm long, shallowly 4-lobed, much shorter than lower, lower lip ca. 4–5 mm long, 1.5–2 mm deep, somewhat upwardly curving, stamens exerted, filaments fused, anther ca. 0.5 mm long, style very shortly bifid, the branches often not divergent. Fruit: nutlets not observed.

Etymology. The species superficially resembles *Coleus schizophyllus* (Baker) A.J.Paton on account of the deeply lobed leaves.

Distribution. Endemic of SE DR. Congo (Haut-Katanga, Marungu Massif).

Habitat and ecology. Rock crevices on mountains, scrub, steppic savannah on rocky soil (rhyolite); ca. 1600–2450 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Marungu, Ndawa, 2200 m elev., Apr 1944, *L.Dubois* 1140 (BR); Marungu Massif, Katomia, 18 Apr 1939, *P.J.J.Vanden Brande* 67 (BR); Marungu, Katuba, broussailles sur affleurement de rhyolithes, 27 Jun 1957, *P.Duvigneaud* 3744L (BRLU); Marungu, Env. Kasiki, Mont Kilonge, 12 Jun 1969, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens* 6518 (POZG); Marungu, 10 km NNE Kasiki, sommet Lusale, 2450 m elev., 26 Nov 1969, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens* 8460 & 8460a (POZG); Marungu, 7 km WSW de Luonde, 16 Feb 1970, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens* 9768 (POZG); Marungu, Mont Zuiba, steppe, 21 Feb 1970, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens* 10483 (POZG).

***Coleus pseudospeciosus* (Buscal. & Muschl.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 87. 2019.**

- ≡ *Pycnostachys pseudospeciosa* Buscal. & Muschl., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 49: 486. 1913. Type: ZAMBIA, Lake Bangweulu, s.d, *E.D'Aosta* 1002 (lectotype K [K000405996] fragment, designated by Ryding [2001]).
- = *Pycnostachys ballotoides* Perkins, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 8: 72. 1921. Type: DR. CONGO, Katanga, Mt Senga, May 1908 [“1906” in protologue], *T.Kassner* 2930a (holotype B destroyed).
- = *Pycnostachys mausaensis* De Wild., Notes Fl. Katanga 7: 47. 1921. Type: DR. CONGO, Katanga, Mt Senga, mt. slope, 31 May 1908, *T.Kassner* 2920a (holotype BR [BR0000013409814]; isotype K [K000405742]).

Description. Paton et al. (2013: 326), as *Pycnostachys pseudospeciosa* Buscal. & Muschl.

Distribution. S DR. Congo to N. Zambia.

Habitat and ecology. Steppic savannah on seasonally set soil (dilungu), pond margin, more rarely dry woodland; 1400–1750 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Au-delà de Kakera vers Baudouinville [Moba], 29 Jun 1957, *P.Duvigneaud* 3773 (BRLU); Buyé Bula, affl. Muye, 30 Mar 1948, *G.F.de Witte* 3595 (BR, WAG); Mont Senga, 31 May 1908, *T.Kassner* 2920a (K); Près de la rivière Mutungulu, 16 May 1971, *F.Malaisse* 1357 (BR).

***Coleus repens* Gürke, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 213. 1894.**

Type. CAMEROON, Mt Kupe, Nyasoso, nature trail above the Government High School, *B.Pollard* 83 (neotype K [K000051084]; isoneotype KUPE, WAG, YA, designated by Pollard [2005]).

Description. Paton (2022: 53).

Distribution. W & WC Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Rain forest; ca. 500 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Forestier Central**, Katako Kombe, Jan 1910, *J.Claessens* 406 (BR).

Note. This species is known from a single collection in DR. Congo, ca. 1000 km east of nearest localities in the Republic of Congo; the materials from DR. Congo departs from typical materials in having lateral calyx teeth obtuse at tip, not acuminate.

***Coleus rhodesianus* (N.E.Br.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 88. 2019 (“rhodesianum”).**

≡ *Englerastrum rhodesianum* N.E.Br., Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1922: 31. 1922. Type: ZAMBIA, Mumbwai, *M.A.Macaulay* 637 (syntype K), & Zambia, Livingstone, *F.A.Rogers* 7205 (syntype, not seen).

= *Englerastrum schweinfurthii* Briq., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 178. 1894, non *Coleus schweinfurthii* Vatke. Type: SOUTH SUDAN (“Ghasallquellengebiet, Lande der Bongo”), Addai, 19 Oct 1869, *G.Schweinfurth* 2532 (K, P, PRE, W).

= *Plectranthus djalonsensis* (A.Chev.) A.J.Paton, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 286. 2009. Type: GUINEA, sur les plateau ferrugineux arides entre Timbo et Kouria, Sept 1907, *A.Chevalier* s.n. (holotype P [P00466389]; isotype K).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 286), Paton et al. (2013: 236), as *Plectranthus djalonsensis* (A.Chev.) A.J.Paton.

Distribution. Tropical Africa to Caprivi Strip.

Habitat and ecology. River-bank, ruderal, open vegetation on wet soil, savannah, palm oil plantation, mostly on wet soil; forests, rarely on copper rich soil; very broad ecological amplitude in terms of light and soil moisture; 100–1750 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Mayombe**, Lukula, 1 Sep 1913, *J.Bequaert* 671 (BR); Luki, 3 Apr 1947, *R.Devred* 3363 (BR, POZG); **Bas-Congo**, Kisantu, 4 Mar 1959, *L.Pauwels* 2005 (BR, WAG); Dolo [Ndolo], Jun 1899, *R.Schlechter* 12490 (AMD, BM, BR, E, G, L, P); **Kasai**, Lusambo, 15 Mar 1939, *P.Casier* 54 & 56 (BR); Suka, Jul 1975, *M.Dujardin* 401 (BR); **Bas-Katanga**, Mwene-Ditu, Kele, 13

May 1957, *L.Liben* 2946 (BR); Gandajika, 18 Mar 1954, *S.Risopoulos* 196 (BR); **Forestier Central**, Yangambi, Ile Tukutu, 10 Jul 1963, *D.Bolema* 1178 (BR); Kisingani, Ile Kongolo, 3 Mar 1978, *J.Lejoly* 2747 (BR, BRLU, K, WAG); Yoambole, entre Lileko et Basoko, 28 Sep 1938, *J.Louis* 11437 (BR); Bikoro, Gombe, 20 May 1959, *L.Toka* 79 (BR, WAG); **Ubangi-Uele**, Doruma, Oct 1936, *A.M.De Graer* 754 (BR, K, WAG); Camp Garamba, 10 Oct 1955, *M.Micha* 296 (BR, WAG); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Ruzizi, May 1967, *J.Loumaye* s.n. (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Upemba, riv. Manda, 20 Apr 1948, *G.F.de Witte* 3736 (BR); Entre Mulubi et Kashika, 29 Apr 1926, *J.Lebrun* 2119 (BR); Kwatebala, 24 Apr 2006, *F.Malaisse*, *E.Kisimba*, *L.Saad* 21 (BR).

RWANDA, Route Nyamasheke-Kibuye, km 19, 29 Mar 1972, *G.Bouxin* 1527 (BR); Mushao, May 1929, *H.Humbert* 8460 (BR); Rwinkwavu, Plaine de Matinza, 21 May 1969, *G.Bouxin* & *M.Radoux* 450 (BR).

BURUNDI, Aérodrome de Bujumbura, 16 Mar 1967, *J.Lewalle* 1680 (BR, MO); Kabuyekere, 5 Jun 1980, *M.Reekmans* 9282 (BR, MO, US); Kigwena, 13 May 1982, *M.Reekmans* 11199 (BR, MO, WAG).

***Coleus rotundifolius* (Poir.) A.Chev. & Perrot, Veg. Ut. Afr. Trop. Franç. 1: 101. 1905.**

≡ *Germanea rotundifolia* Poir. in J.B.A.M.de Lamarck, Encycl. 2: 763. 1788.

≡ *Plectranthus rotundifolius* (Poir.) Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16. 2: 690 (1825). Type: MAURITIUS ("Isle de France"), *P.Commerson* s.n. (holotype P [P00152706]; isotype FI).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 330); Paton et al. (2013: 269), as *Plectranthus rotundifolius* (Poir.) Spreng.

Habitat and ecology. Fallow field; ca. 400 m; in Africa, always in cultivation or as a relic of old cultivation.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Congo**, Kasangulu, 22 Apr 1960, *P.Compère* 1991 (BR).

RWANDA, Nyabarsingo, *Simpson* s.n. (TCD, not seen, cited in Suddee et al. 2004).

Notes. 1. New species record for DR. Congo.

2. This species belongs in the difficult group of *C.bojeri*-*C. welwitschii*, in which identification requires carefully collected underground organs. The collecting notes on the label of *P.Compère* 1991 mention the presence of tubers, but these have not been collected. Apart from tubers, the species differs from *C. bojeri* in having somewhat thicker and more pubescent leaves.

3. See note under *C. welwitschii*.

***Coleus ruandensis* (De Wild.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 90. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys ruandensis* De Wild., Pl. Bequaert. 4: 401. 1928. Type: RWANDA, between Kirinda and Lubengera, 6 Jun 1926. *W.Robyns* 2449 (holotype BR [BR0000008910424], [BR0000008909770]; isotype K [K000405731], P [P00541261]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 389), Paton et al. (2013: 318), as *Pycnostachys ruandensis* De Wild.

Distribution. Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, DR. Congo and Malawi.

Habitat and ecology. Rainforest, riparian forest, fallow field, savannah; 900–2460 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, *Lacs Edouard et Kivu*, Kabare, Ludaha, s.d., *Gilon* 33 (BR); Nya Kaziba, 17 Apr 1952, *J.F. Laurent* 462 (BR); *Haut-Katanga*, Upemba, Mbuye-bala, 15 Apr 1948, *G.F. de Witte* 3748 (BR, K, WAG); Marungu, Kaboto, Apr 1944, *L. Dubois* 1126 (BR, WAG); Marungu, 3 km W de Kasiki, 12 Jun 1969, *S. Lisowski*, *F. Malaisse*, *J.-J. Symoens* 6147 (POZG).

RWANDA, Murambi-Kivumu, 14 May 1983, *F.-X. Ayobangira* 1618 (BR).

BURUNDI, Nyakakaro, 30 Jun 1993, *C. Carème s.n.* (BR); Mwaro, Mont Mugero, 27 Apr 1966, *J. Lewalle* 733 (BR, LSHI, MO); Bujumbura, 19 May 1971, *J. Lewalle* 5733 (BR); Kisozi, 3 Jun 1934, *J.B.H. Lejeune* 86 (BR, K, WAG); Butare, Mosso, Pont de Musasa, 13 May 1981, *M. Reekmans* 10273 (BR, US); Kiganda, 24 May 1981, *M. Reekmans* 10373 (BR, MO, WAG).

***Coleus ruziziensis* Meerts & A.J. Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347706-1

Fig. 17A–F

Type. BURUNDI. Usumbura [Bujumbura], 800 m elev., Dec 1934. *A. Becquet* 834 (holotype BR [BR0000016830684]; isotype K).

Diagnosis. Differing from all other *Coleus* species by the following combination of traits: leaves grouped in the lower third of the shoot, almost forming a rosette, roots produced into fusiform tubers, cymes (3–)4-flowered.

Description. Perennial herb, somewhat succulent, aromatic (scent reminiscent of *Lavandula*), 0.2–0.5 m high; roots dilated into fusiform tubers up to 40 × 8 mm. Stem erect, leafy in the lower third, quadrangular, sulcate, with patent eglandular hairs and shorter glandular hairs, these denser in the inflorescence, simple or sparingly branched in the inflorescence. Leaves present at flowering, at three to four nodes in the lower part of the shoot, with short internodes and often almost rosulate, spreading, with or without fascicles of small leaves in the axils; blade ovate-elliptic to elliptic or obovate-elliptic, (3–)6–13 × (1–)2–7 cm, base obtusely cuneate to attenuate, apex obtuse to rounded, margin undulate to shallowly crenate, ca. 6 secondary veins on either side diverging at an acute angle, main veins flattened on lower surface, upper surface velvety pubescent, lower surface tomentose to villous and with red sessile glands; petiole canaliculate, 2–4(–5) cm long, long pubescent to villous. Inflorescence terminal, lax, (9–)12–28 cm from lowermost node, simple or branched at the lowermost node, verticils laxly disposed, spaced 1–2(–4) cm, cymes sessile, 3–4-flowered; bracts broadly ovate, rounded at tip, ca. 2 × 2 mm, soon caducous, not forming a coma; pedicels 1–2 mm long, elongating to 4–5 mm in fruit, ascending to patent, curved near apex, shortly pubescent and with sparse glandular hairs, eccentrically inserted on calyx in front of upper lobe. Flower: calyx campanulate, at anthesis ca. 2 mm long, in fruit 4–5 mm, pubescent with broad-based short hairs on the veins and with sparse orange or red sessile glands, teeth margin ciliolate, inner side papillate, with pedicel attached asymmetrically in front of upper lip, throat truncate to slight-

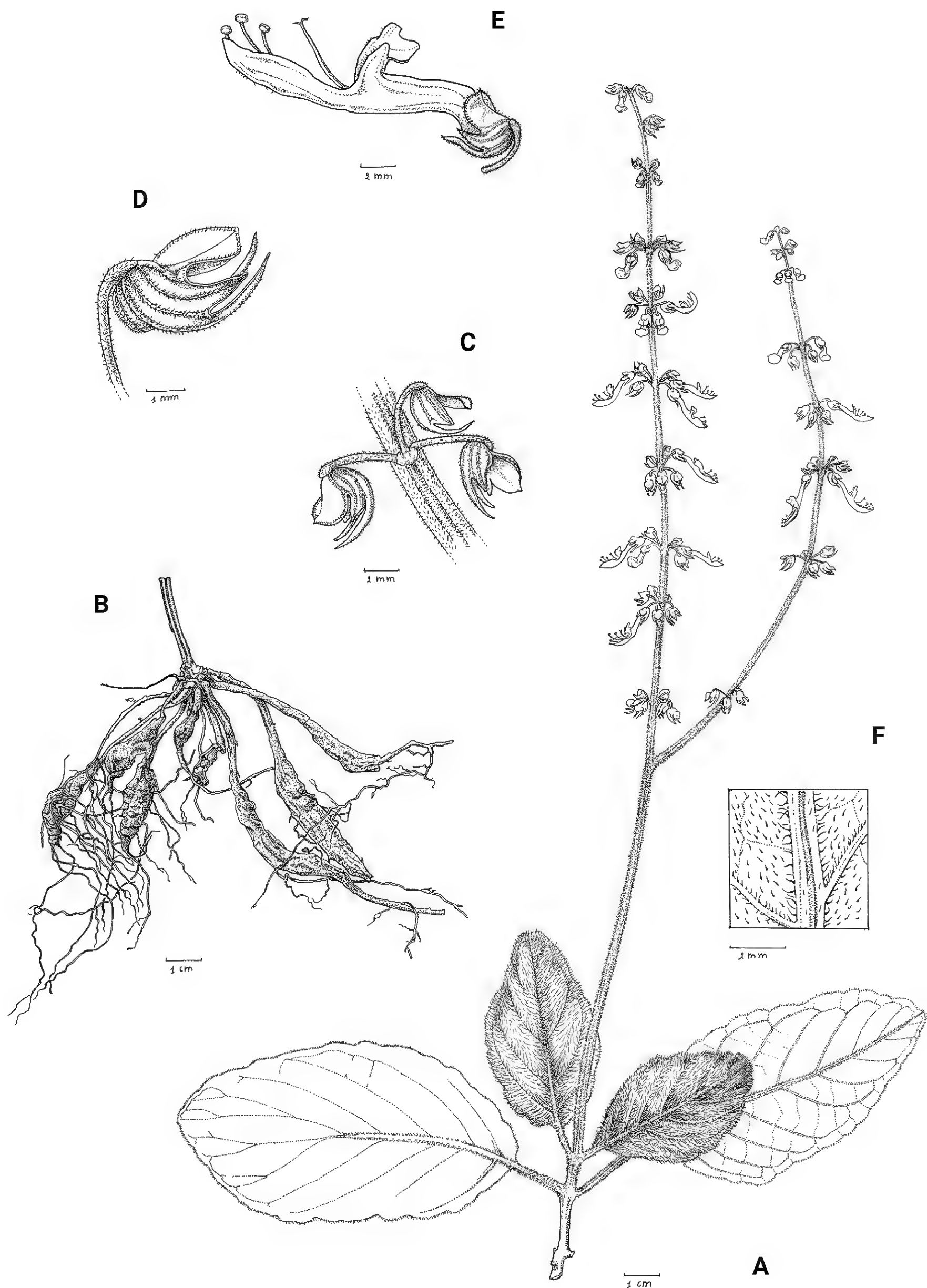


Figure 17. *Coleus ruziziensis* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** habit **B** roots with tubers **C** detail of inflorescence **D** fruiting calyx **E** flower **F** detail of pubescence of leaf undersurface **A** A.Becquet 834, M.Reekmans 149, H.Humbert 7314 **B, C, D** A.Becquet 834 **E** J.Lewalle 2401 **F** J.Lewalle 2401). Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A, B**); 2 mm (**C, E, F**); 1 mm (**D**).

ly oblique, posterior lip broadly obovate to almost rounded, 2–3 × 2–3 mm, apex rounded to apiculate or emarginate, curving upwards, not or shortly decurrent, lateral lobes midway between upper lip and median lobes of lower lip, triangular, ca. 1.2 mm long, margin narrowly recurved, median lobes narrowly triangular, ca. 3 mm long, curving upwards in fruit; corolla pale mauve to blue, (10–)12–15 mm long, sparsely pubescent, obliquely hanging, tube almost straight to slightly sigmoid, subglabrous, 5–6 mm long, progressively dilated near throat, upper lip 2–3 mm long, shortly pubescent, lower lip shortly pubescent, 5–7 mm long, ca. 2 mm deep, enclosing stamens, anthers ca. 0.5 mm long, round; style bifid. Nutlets brown, shiny, rounded, slightly compressed, ca. 1 mm diam.

Etymology. All collections of the species originate from the Ruzizi River plain.

Distribution. E DR. Congo (Kivu) and W Burundi; endemic of the Ruzizi River plain.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, steppe, often on rocky or sandy soil; association à *Loudetia simplex* et *Crabbaea velutina*; 800–950 m elev.; flowers in the first half of the rain season.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Plaine de la Ruzizi, route Costermansville-Uvira, 20 Feb 1950, *R. Germain* 6159 (BR); Plaine de la Ruzizi, savane à *Heteropogon-Chloris*, 24 Feb 1950, *R. Germain* 6234 (BR); Plaine de la Ruzizi, Nyakikumba, env. 900 m elev., savane arborée brûlée, Nov. 1948, *F.L. Hendrickx* 5678 (BR); Plaine de la Ruzizi, ca. 800 m elev., env. d'Uvira, Jan. 1929, *H. Humbert* 7314 (BR, P); Matiaso, 28 Dec 1950, *P. Liégeois* 347 (BR).

BURUNDI, Ferme de la Randa, 03°07'S, 29°22'E, 950 m elev., prairie en pente faible, pâturée, 14 Nov 1965, *J. Lewalle* 16 (BR, MO); Ruzizi, km. 35, prairie sableuse, 25 Nov. 1967, *J. Lewalle* 2401 (BR); Plaine de la Ruzizi, Ruziba, 900 m elev., savane arbustive, 5 Dec 1969, *J. Lewalle* 4152 (BR); Bubanza, Cibitoke, 900 m elev., steppe rocheuse, 21 Feb 1971, *M. Reekmans* 149 (BR); Bubanza, Cibitoke, steppe rocheuse, 21 Nov 1971, *M. Reekmans* 1183 (BR); Bujumbura, Randa, savane, 900 m elev., 30 Jan 1972, *M. Reekmans* 1499 (BR); Bubanza, Kagongwe, vallée Katunguru, 26 Nov 1972, *M. Reekmans* 2136 (BR, K).

Notes. 1. *C. ruziziensis* has a very original combination of characters, i.e. fusiform tubers, a rosette of ovate leaves and 4-flowered cymes. Calyx characters are close to *C. hadiensis*. It superficially resembles *Orthosiphon allenii* in having a rosette and tubers.

2. Vernacular name: mwendekere (in kirundi); katjudju, mutuzo (in bashi).

***Coleus schliebenii* (Mildbr.) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 92. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys schliebenii* Mildbr., Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 11: 405. 1932. Type: TANZANIA, Njombe District: Lupembe, stromgebiet des oberen Ruhudje, landschaft Lupembe, nördlich des Flusses, Apr 1931, *H.J. Schlieben* 713 (holotype B destroyed: isotype BM [BM000884009], BR [BR0000006410650], G [G00435269], K [K000405738] fragment, MA [MA384632], P [P00541260]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 410), Paton et al. (2013: 330), as *Pycnostachys schliebenii* Mildbr.

Distribution. Tanzania to Zambia and E DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Mountain forest with *Arundinaria*, *Erica* scrub, river bank, more rarely wooded savannah; in Burundi also in savannah and fallow fields, (950–)1750–2500 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Katana, 10 Jul 1959, *Cambridge Congo Expedition 80* (BR, US); Chaîne des Mitumba, W Lac Edouard, piste Mangi-Kipesa, 19 Jan 1956, *J.de Wilde 623* (BR); Entre Kasindi et Lubango, Dec 1931, *J.Lebrun 4690* (BR); Kalehe, Mont Kahuzi, 7 Jul 1971, *J.Ntakiyimana 92* (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Upemba, galerie de la Kalumengongo, 18 Apr 1947, *G.F.de Witte 2518* (BR); Marungu, env. Kasiki, fourré de la source de la rivière Lunanga, 12 Jun 1969, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens 6429* (POZG); Upemba, tête de source de la riv. Kadidika, près de la piste Lusinga-Mitwaba, 11 May 1949, *van Meel in de Witte 6321* (BR).

BURUNDI, Mont Manga, 21 Apr 1982, *Missumba, 4 Jun 1970, J.Lewalle 4676* (BR); Rushubi, Mont Bona, 26 Apr 1977, *M.Reekmans 6025* (BR, WAG); Kitwe Rumonge, 12 May 1977, *M.Reekmans 6211* (BR, WAG); Kabuyekere, 5 Jun 1980, *M.Reekmans 9287* (MO, WAG); Bujumbura, Mont Manga, 21 Apr 1982, *M.Reekmans 10994* (BR, WAG); Bukemba-Muzye, 12 May 1981, *M.Reekmans 10220* (BR, MO, WAG).

Notes. 1. This species is variable in Burundi; a particular morphotype occurring in savannah has long ciliate bracts, calyx tube with a ring of hairs inside the throat, short inflorescence (1 cm at anthesis) and short calyx teeth (e.g. *J.Lewalle 1912, G.Michel 2408, 2715, 2956, M.Reekmans 486, 5074, 6211, 7035, 9287, 10220, J.Saintenoy 158*); such plants were identified *in schedis* as “*P. bruceae* Gatheri” (unpublished designation); further work is needed to assess their taxonomic status.

2. In the Marungu Massif (Haut-Katanga), the species is represented by a large-flowered phenotype (corolla up to 20 mm long) e.g. *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens 6428* (POZG) which could deserve taxonomic recognition; further work is needed on this polymorphic species.

3. The specimens *J.F.Laurent 489* and *Bytebier & Luke 3128* (BR, EA) could represent *Coleus livingstonei* A.J.Paton, a species not yet recorded in Central Africa; however, the materials are poor and the presence of this species needs confirmation.

***Coleus scruposus* A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 92. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys kassneri* De Wild., Contr. Fl. Katanga: 172. & Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles 41(2): 54. 1921., non *Coleus kassneri* Robyns & Lebrun.

= *Pycnostachys congensis* Gürke, Bull. Herb. Boissier 4: 819. 1896. Type: DR. CONGO, Lusambo, 1891, *G.Descamps 27* (lectotype Z [Z-000021015], **designated here**).

≡ *Coleus congensis* (Gürke) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 35. 2019.

Type. DR. CONGO, Katanga, West Kundelungu, 17 May 1908, *T.Kassner 2794* (holotype BR [BR0000009824614]; isotype BM [BM000838018], HBG, K [K000405735]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 390), Paton et al. (2013: 318), as *Pycnostachys kassneri* De Wild.

Distribution. Tanzania to Zambia.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, riparian forest, scree, dry woodland; 950–1650 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Kasai**, Sandoa, près de Kambungu, 23 Apr 1959, S.Risopoulos 970 (BR, K, WAG); **Bas-Katanga**, Samba, 1891, G.Descamps 28 (BR); Kamina, Lovoi, Mar 1932, P.Quarré 2971 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Upemba, Mont Muye, 3 May 1948, G.F.de Witte 3774 (BR); Vallée de la Kalumengongo, près des chutes, 12 Apr 1949, G.F.de Witte 6071 (BR, K, WAG); Mugila, 23 May 1908, T.Kassner 2967 (K); Kundelungu, 17 km NW Sampwe, 24 Apr 1970, S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens 11072 (BR, POZG); Route Kolwezi-Kamina, km 75, 5 Apr 1948, A.Schmitz 1780 (BR).

Notes. 1. Calyx teeth length is variable; specimens from DR. Congo and Zambia with very short calyx teeth (< 2 mm) also tend to have calyx throat that is tomentose inside (e.g. A.Schmitz 1780, J.-J.Symoens 10239). Further work is needed to decide if this represents a distinct taxon or just one extreme of a continuous variation.

2. Lectotypification of *Pycnostachys congensis* Gürke. Gürke (1896) cited two syntypes of *Pycnostachys congensis* Gürke (G.Descamps 27 (syntype B destroyed; isosyntype Z), DR. Congo, Lusambo & G.Descamps 28 (syntype B destroyed; isotype BR), DR. Congo, Samba, 1891. We select G.Descamps 27 (Z) as the lectotype because it comprises a whole plant.

***Coleus seretii* De Wild., Bol. Soc. Ibér. Ci. Nat. 19: 122. 1920.**

≡ *Plectranthus seretii* (De Wild.) Vollesen, Opera Bot. 59: 84. 1980. Type: DR. CONGO, route Buta–Bima (Bali), 13 Oct 1905, F.Seret 68 (lectotype BR [BR0000006262600], **designated here**).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 313), as *Plectranthus seretii* (De Wild.) Vollesen.

Distribution. Ethiopia, DR. Congo, Tanzania, NW. Madagascar.

Habitat and ecology. Secondary forest, road verge; 450–600 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Katanga**, Kasongo, Mobanga, 18 Jun 1952, R.Germain 7695 (BR); **Forestier Central**, Route Benalia-Buta, 1 Nov 1945, R.Germain 4267 (BR); Route Buta-Banalia, km 38, 23 May 1976, S.Lisowski 42922 (POZG); Entre Buta et Lekada, 9 Jan 1926, W.Robyns 1320 (BR).

Note. Lectotypification of *Coleus seretii* De Wild. De Wildeman (1920) cites two syntypes (F.Seret 68 & 420 (erroneously cited as “120” in the protologue), both matching the protologue; F.Seret 68 (sheet [BR0000006262600] is selected here as the lectotype because it has better preserved leaves. Remaining syntype: F.Seret 420 (syntype BR; isosyntype K), Suronga Forest, 26 Dec 1905.

***Coleus shirensis* Gürke, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 216. 1894.**

≡ *Plectranthus shirensis* (Gürke) A.J.Paton, SABONET Rep. Ser. 31: 189. 2005. Type: MALAWI, 1891, J.Buchanan 376 (lectotype K [K000070492]; isolectotype E [E00193509], designated by Mathew [1976]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 336), Paton et al. (2013: 272), as *Plectranthus shirensis* (Gürke) A.J.Paton.

Distribution. SW & S Tanzania to S Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Riparian forest, swamp savannah, forest margins; 1000–1800 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Congo**, Kinkosi, 26 Feb 1959, *L.Pauwels* 1600 (BR); **Kasai**, Entre Kwango-Lufuna, 4 Aug 1944, *R.Germain* 2643 (BR); Kwango, 21 Jul 1955, *R.Devred* 2290 (BR); **Bas-Katanga**, Gandajika, 20 Jun 1951, *Chalon* 326 (BR); Kindele, Sep 1951, *R.Desenfans* 2013 (BR, BRLU); 10 km SW Gandajika, 9 Aug 1945, *F.Luxen* 534 (BR); Lovoi, Kamina, Mar 1932, *P.Quarré* 2929 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Mulumbi, riv. Dona, 30 Aug 1953, *R.Desenfans* 3731 (BRLU); 14 km N de Mitwaba, 16 Jan 1960, *P.Duvigneaud* 5077Co (BRLU); Kundelungu, 6 km NNW poste Katshupa, 29 Jul 1966, *F.Malaisse* 4213a (BR; LSHI); Kisanga, Aug 1933, *P.Quarré* 3466 (BR); Upemba, Lusinga, route de Mitwaba, 14 Sep 1948, *W.Robyns* 3590 (BR); Keyberg, 24 Jun 1947, *A.Schmitz* 732 (BR).

Note. At the northern limit of the distribution range, some specimens are unusual in lacking long hairs on pedicel and calyx (*Herman* 2308, *M.Schaijes* 1885, *P.Quarré* 2929).

***Coleus sphaerocephalus* (Baker) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 98. 2019.**

≡ *Pycnostachys sphaerocephala* Baker, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1898: 162. 1898. Type: MALAWI, Nyika Plateau, Jul 1896, *A.Whyte* 139 (holotype K [K000406000]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 402), Paton et al. (2013: 327), as *Pycnostachys sphaerocephala* Baker.

Distribution. Tanzania to Zambia.

Habitat and ecology. Near springs, ca. 2200 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Marungu, Musipi, Apr 1945, *L.Dubois* 1402 (BR); Mont Mugila, 23 May 1908, *T.Kassner* 2991a (HBG, K).

***Coleus stachyoides* (Oliv.) E.A.Bruce, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1934: 306. 1934.**

≡ *Plectranthus stachyoides* Oliv., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 29: 136. 1875. Type: UGANDA, West Nile District: Madi, Dec 1862, *J.A.Grant* 732 (holotype K [K000431982]).

= *Plectranthus cylindrostachys* Robyns & Lebrun, Rev. Zool. Bot. Africaines 16: 356. 1928. Type: BURUNDI, Irubura, Akanguru Valley, 31 May 1926, *W.Robyns* 2403 (holotype BR [BR0000006263294]; isotype K [K000431886]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 323), as *Plectranthus stachyoides* Oliv.

Distribution. Central African Rep. to E Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. *Hyparrhenia-Loudetia* savannah, wooded savannah, sclerophyllous scrub, rock crevices; 800–3045 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Bas-Katanga**, Kasengi, May 1947, *W.Mullenders* 2405 (BR); Kisamba, Jan 1931, *P.Quarré* 2377 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Ruzizi, Tsamate, Apr 1950, *R.Germain* 6458 (BR); Mont Muhi, 31 Jul 1955, *U.Kinet* 93 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Kando, Mar-Apr 1931, *G.F.de Witte* 204 (BR); Marungu, Kasiki, Mont Kilonge, 12 Jun 1969, *S.Lisowski, F.Malaisse, J.-J.Symoens* 6388 (POZG); Muhila, Mont Mwango, 12 May 1971, *S.Lisowski* 23526 (POZG).

RWANDA, S Kagera, Rwinkwavu, 13 Apr 1966, *J.Lewalle* 686 (BR, MO); Rubona, 25 Apr 1958, *G.Michel* 5311 (BR, MO); Kagera, colline Rwanyerajana, 5 Apr 1958, *G.Troupin* 6833 (BR, LWI); Kibungu, Parc National Kagera, colline Gwenjange, 17 Jun 1958, *G.Troupin* 7470 (BR, WAG); Kibungu, Mbuye, 28 Jun 1978, *G.Troupin* 16166 (BR). BURUNDI, Gitega, route vers Karuzi, 27 Apr 1971, *J.Lewalle* 5793 (BR, WAG); Kininya Mosso, 12 Jun 1952, *G.Michel* 2785 (BR); Bubanza, Rugazi, 3 May 1981, *M.Reekmans* 10091 (BR, WAG); Bukemba, Muzye, 12 May 1981, *M.Reekmans* 10232 (WAG, MO, BR).

***Coleus stenostachys* (Baker) A.J.Paton & Phillipson, *Phytokeys* 129: 100. 2019.**

- ≡ *Pycnostachys stenostachys* Baker in D.Oliver & auct. suc. (eds.), Fl. Trop. Afr. 5: 380. 1900. Type: UGANDA, Bunyoro District: sides of Nile, Nov 1862, *J.A.Grant* in *J.H.Speke & J.A.Grant s.n.* (holotype K [K000405970]).
- = *Pycnostachys coerulea* Hook. Exot. Fl. 3: t. 202. 1826, non *Coleus coeruleus* Gürke. Type: MADAGASCAR, cultivated in Kew from seeds sent by *W.Bojer & Helsing* (holotype K [K000406006]; isotype M [M0104752]).
- = *Pycnostachys brevipetiolata* De Wild., Pl. Bequaert. 4: 394. 1928. Type: DR. CONGO, Kivu, rivière Rutshuru, Kaitafu, 4 Oct 1914, *J.Bequaert* 5972 (holotype BR [BR0000008910363], [BR0000008909718]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 393), Paton et al. (2013: 321), as *Pycnostachys coerulea* Hook.

Distribution. Ethiopia to South Africa, Madagascar.

Habitat and ecology. River banks, lake shores, Papyrus marshland and swamps, *Pennisetum-Phragmites* savannah on moist soil; 900–1900 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lac Albert**, Nioka, 5 May 1952, *L.Liben* 245 (BR, K); Nioka, rivière Duda, 22 Oct 1947, *A.Taton* 666 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Kaitafu, rivière Rutshuru, 4 Oct 1914, *J.Bequaert* 5972 (BR, K fragment); Lac Magera, 1 Mar 1934, *G.F.de Witte* 1416 (BR); Lushadu, bord du Lac Kivu, 10 Jun 1960, *F.L.Hendrickx* 7981 (BR, BRLU); Nyamunyunye, 22 Sep 1952, *R.Pierlot* 391 (BR); Lac Lukulu, 22 Jul 1953, *D.van der Ben* 654 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Kapumfi, rive du Lac Moero, 31 Dec 1965, *J.-J.Symoens* 12003 (BR, LSHI).

RWANDA, Lac Bulera, Butaro, 17 Feb 1972, *P.Auquier* 2578 (BR); Butare, Jun 1933, *A.Becquet* 714 (BR, WAG); Environs de Butare, rivière Nyamogari, 3 May 1957, *D.van der Ben* 1547 (BR); Rubona, 16 Feb 1960, *G.Michel* 6387 (BR); Akagera, marais Kajumbura, 30 Mar 1973, *G.Troupin* 14897 (BR).

BURUNDI, Kanyanya, Lac Rwihinda, 18 Apr 1971, *J.Lewalle* 5547 (BR); Gitwenge, 17 May 1978, *M.Reekmans* 7056 (LG, WAG).

***Coleus stuhlmannii* (Gürke) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 101. 2019.**

- ≡ *Pycnostachys stuhlmannii* Gürke in H.G.A.Engler, Pflanzenw. Ost-Afrikas, C: 345. 1895. Type: TANZANIA, Bukoba District: Karagwe, Ngaramo, 6 Feb 1891, *F.Stuhlmann 1630* (holotype B destroyed; isotype K [K000405975] fragment).
 = *Pycnostachys bequaertii* De Wild., Contr. Fl. Katanga: 171. & Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles 41(2): 52. 1921. Type: DR. CONGO, Katanga, Shinsenda, *J.Bequaert 425* (lectotype BR [BR0000008910103]; designated by Bramley in Paton et al. [2009]).
 = *Pycnostachys longifolia* De Wild., Contr. Fl. Katanga: 172. Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles 41(2): 55. 1921. Type: DR. CONGO, Katanga, Welgelegen, *J Bequaert 562* (holotype BR [BR0000008909787]; isotype K fragment).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 392), Paton et al. (2013: 319), as *Pycnostachys stuhlmannii* Gürke.

Distribution. Kenya to S. Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Marshland, dilungu savannah on moist soil, dambos, on organic soil; 850–1300 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Shinsenda, 8 May 1912, *J.Bequaert 425* (BR, K fragment); Keyberg, 17 Apr 1957, *E.Detilleux 831* (BR); Dikuluwe, 10 May 1957, *P.Duvigneaud 3118P4* (BRLU), 1.5 km E of Kabiashia, dembo Kandale, 23 May 1969, *F.Malaisse 6435* (BR, LSHI, P); Route Lubumbashi-Kasenga, 2 km après Kumanua, 25 May 1985, *F.Malaisse & Goetghebeur 1144* (BR, K, P); Kipila, May 1929, *P.Quarré 1693* (BR, K, P); Env. Lubumbashi, May 1934, *H.Humbert 15906* (BR, P); Kipopo, 17 Apr 1962, *A.Schmitz 7700* (BR, K); Tumbwe, dembo de la Kasompa, 30 Apr 1960, *J.-J.Symoens 7608* (BR, LSHI).

BURUNDI, Lac Nyanza, 27 Jun 1971, *J.Lewalle 6050* (BR, K); Kinyinya Mosso, 5 Jun 1981, *M.Reekmans 10532* (BR, US, WAG).

***Coleus succulentus* Pax, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 39: 646. 1907.**

- = *Plectranthus pseudomarrubioides* R.H.Willemse, Kew Bull. 40: 93. 1985. Type: ETHIOPIA, Debre Libanos, 2 Nov 1965, *W.J.J.O.de Wilde & de Wilde-Duyfjes 8656* (holotype WAG [WAG0001746]; isotype BR [BR0000005232543]).

Type. ETHIOPIA, Zuquala Mt., *O.Ryding & C.Puff 1657* (neotype UPS [V-057092]; isoneotype ETH, designated by Ryding [2000]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 320), as *Plectranthus pseudomarrubioides* R.H.Willemse.

Distribution. Ethiopia to N. Tanzania, Arabian Peninsula.

Habitat and ecology. Saxicolous, near riparian forest, ca. 900 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Kundelungu, Sampwe, galerie forestière de la rivière Mufungwe, 10 Apr 1949, *G.F.de Witte 6005* (BR).

Notes. 1. New species record for DR. Congo.

2. The locality in Katanga is remarkably disjunct, ca. 1000 km in the SW of the nearest locations in N Tanzania.

3. Another collection from Upemba National Park (Katanga) (*G.F.de Witte 6449*), is intermediate between *C. succulentus* and *C. cylindraceus*.

***Coleus sylvestris* (Gürke) A.J.Paton & Phillipson, Phytokeys 129: 103. 2019.**

- ≡ *Plectranthus sylvestris* Gürke, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 205. 1894. Type: TANZANIA, Kilimanjaro, Rifinika Hill on Mawenzi, 14 Sep 1893, G.Volkens 965 (holotype B destroyed; isotype BM [BM000999974], G).
- = *Coleus ferrugineus* Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 17: 77. 1943. Type: DR. CONGO, Karisimbi, Feb 1932, J.Lebrun 5005 (holotype BR [BR0000006262617]; isotype K).
- = *Plectranthus ferrugineus* (Robyns) Troupin & Ayob., Fl. Rwanda 3: 336. 1985., nom. inval.
- = *Coleus subulatus* Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État Bruxelles 17: 76. 1943. Type: DR. CONGO, Kivu, Tschamugussa. 13 Aug 1934, G.F.de Witte 1854 (holotype BR [BR0000006262952]; isotype LWI).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 295), Paton et al. (2013: 243), as *Plectranthus sylvestris* Gürke.

Distribution. Tropical Africa, Madagascar.

Habitat and ecology. Mountain evergreen forest, often with *Hagenia* and bamboo; 2300–3400 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Karisimbi, vallée Visoke, 22 Jan 1955, G.F.de Witte 11568 (BR); Kabara, Mikeno, 16 Jul 1934, G.F.de Witte 1777 (BR, LWI); Mont Muhi, Jun 1948, F.L.Hendrickx 5273 (BR); Mont Bukulumiza, 26 Jul 1955, R.Pierlot 666 (BR); **Haut-Katanga**, Marungu, Ndawa, Apr 1944, L.Dubois 1165 (BR). RWANDA, Forêt de Nyungwe, vers km 100, 21 Aug 1969, G.Bouxin & M.Radoux 716 (BR); Kareba, 10 Oct 1974, P.Auquier 4514 (BR); Karisimbi, versant Sud, 27 Feb 1935, G.F.de Witte 2255 (BR); Karisoke, 3 Jan 2006, Luksenberg & A.Nsanzurwimo s.n. (BR).

BURUNDI, Bukeye, Teza, 19 Jun 1971, J.Lewalle 6024 (BR); Muramvya, bois sacré de Mpotsa, 9 Jun 1979, M.Reekmans 8245 (BR, WAG).

***Coleus tenuicaulis* Hook.f., J. Proc. Linn. Soc., Bot. 7: 211. 1864.**

Type. CAMEROON, Mt Cameroon, Dec 1862, G.Mann 1939 (holotype K [K000431854]).

Description. Perennial herb 0.3–0.65(–1.50) m high, rootstock weakly rhizomatous. Stem erect, quadrangular, variously pubescent, often with short retrorse hairs, occasionally with patent eglandular hairs, short glandular hairs and papillae, densely glandular pubescent in the inflorescence, erect, branched. Leaves opposite, patent, often with young leaves in the axils, petiolate, upper ones subsessile; blade ovate-triangular, (narrowly ovate out of Central Africa), 1.5–6.5(–7.5) × 1.0–5.0(–6.5) cm, base broadly rounded, truncate or subcordate, more rarely cuneate, shortly attenuate in the petiole, apex acute, margin serrate, upper surface densely pubescent (very short papilliform hairs), lower surface pubescent on veins, ca. 4–5 pairs of secondary veins; petiole 1.0–3.5(–4.0) cm long, with very short retrorse hairs and often also long patent hairs. Inflorescence terminal, lax, 4–18 cm long, with 5–14 verticils spaced 7–30 mm, bracts narrowly ovate, ca. 3 mm long, acuminate, caducous or rarely persistent, cymes ascending, ca. 9–25-flowered, pedunculate, peduncle 1–15 mm long, with two opposite cincinni ca. 5–50 mm

long, densely papillate, pedicel 1–4 mm long, widely spaced, inserted eccentrically. Flower: calyx 2 mm long at anthesis, densely papillate and with red sessile glands, ca. 5–6 mm long in fruit, tube slightly curved, slightly constricted at throat, upper lip ovate, ca. 2–3 mm long, markedly curved, subacute, slightly decurrent, lobes of lower lip narrowly triangular, sharply acute, the lateral ones 2 mm long, the middle ones 3 mm long. Corolla pale blue to violet, with pale sessile glands, ca. 10–15 mm long, tube strongly sigmoid, ca. 4 mm long, lower lip ca. 6–8 mm long, 3–4 mm deep, enclosing stamens; filaments fused, anther ca. 0.8 mm, style entire. Nucule pale brown, round, compressed, ca. 1 mm diam., dull, smooth.

Distribution. W Tropical Africa to Cameroon, SW Tanzania to S Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Dembo, wooded savannah, most often on moist soil; 800–1815 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Kasai**, Kwango, Twana, 12 Sep 1953, *H. Callens* 4223 (BR); Kwango, Kibunda, 27 Apr 1953, *H. Callens* 4001 (BR); 50 km W of Kimvula, 12 Apr 1948, *P. Duvigneaud* 715 (BRLU); **Haut-Katanga**, Upemba, riv. Lusinga, 21 Oct 1948, *L. van Meel* in *de Witte* 4566 (BR); Upemba, 29 Jul 1949, *L. van Meel* in *G. F. de Witte* 7128 (BR); Kasombo, 22 Jan 1957, *E. Detilleux* 457 (BR); Kundelungu, 6 km NNW poste de Katshupa, rivière Luanza, 29 Jul 1966, *F. Malaisse* 4213b (BR, LSHI); Kundelungu, rivière Kabunda, 28 Mar 1971, *S. Lisowski* 23387 (POZG); Dembo de la Katuba, Feb 1934, *P. Quarré* 3833 (BR).

Notes. 1. New species record for DR. Congo.

2. *P. Quarré* 3833 (BR) and *Lisowski, Malaisse & Symoens* 4930 (POZG) are unusual in having lower leaf surface and stem tomentose.

***Coleus tetradenifolius* (A.J.Paton) A.J.Paton, Phytokeys 129: 104. 2019.**

≡ *Plectranthus tetradenifolius* A.J.Paton, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 304. 2009.

Type: UGANDA, Karamoja District, Mt Moroto, Jun 1963, *E. Tweedie* 2665 (holotype K [K000430736]).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 304), as *Plectranthus tetradenifolius* A.J.Paton.

Distribution. Cameroon, S. Sudan to E. Tropical Africa and NE DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah with *Exothea abyssinica* (out of Central Africa: rocky slopes and cliffs); ca. 2450 m elev. (out of Central Africa: 1350–2700 m elev.).

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Lac Albert**, Mont Aboro, 2450 m elev., 26 Mar 1958, *P. Bamps* 147 (BR).

Notes. 1. New species record for DR. Congo.

2. The specimen collected in DR. Congo departs from the type in having the inflorescence axis without glandular hairs and a shorter corolla (ca. 6 mm vs. 8–10 mm).

***Coleus thyrsoides* Baker, Bot. Mag. 125: t. 7672 1899.**

≡ *Plectranthus thyrsoides* (Baker) B. Mathew, Kew Bull. 31: 174. 1976. Type:

Plant cultivated at Kew, seed from herbarium specimen from N of Lake Malawi collected by Whyte, 3 Jan 1899 (holotype K [K000430792]).

Description. Paton et al. (2013: 258), as *Plectranthus thyrsoides* (Baker) B.Mathew.

Distribution. S Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah and shrub savannah on rocky slopes; 1200–1300 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Haut-Katanga**, Territ. Sakania, SE de Kipushia, Mont Lukanga, 29 Apr 1971, *S.Lisowski* 23388 (POZG); Env. Kasumbale-sa, colline Kibwe I, 20 Mar 1971, *S.Lisowski* 23315 (POZG).

Note. New species record for DR. Congo.

***Coleus welwitschii* Briq., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19: 185. 1895.**

= *Coleus dupuisii* Briq., Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belgique 37: 70. 1899.

≡ *Plectranthus dupuisii* (Briq.) A.J.Paton, Fl. Trop. E. Afr., Lamiac.: 329. 2009.

Type: DR. CONGO, Kasai, Mayumbe, Jul 1893, *Dupuis* s.n. (holotype BR [BR0000008109132]).

= *Solenostemon thyrsiflorum* (Lebrun & L.Touss.) Vollesen, Opera Bot. 59: 85. 1980., nom. superfl. Type: RWANDA, Kagera, Nyakayaga, Jan 1938, *J.Lebrun* 9447 (holotype BR [BR0000006263003]; isotype K, P).

= ?*Coleus laurentii* De Wild. (1920) 121. Bol. Soc. Ibér. Ci. Nat. 19: 121. 1920.

Type: DR. CONGO, Gombe, 14 Dec 1903, *E.&M.Laurent* s.n. (holotype BR [BR0000006258580] & [BR0000008109798]).

Type. ANGOLA, Pungo Andongo, *F.Welwitsch* 5589 (syntypes BM [BM000564040], [BM000999976], C [C10001537], G, K, LISU [LISU220997], [LISU220998], MEL, P), & *A.von Mechow* 75 (syntype, not seen).

Description. Paton et al. (2009: 329), Paton et al. (2013: 268), as *Plectranthus dupuisii* (Briq.) A.J.Paton.

Distribution. Ethiopia to S. Tropical Africa.

Habitat and ecology. Savannah, steppic savannah, often on shallow rocky soil, xerophilous scrub, more rarely forest and woodland (termite mounds); 100–2200 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Côtier**, Banana, Mar 1948, *H.Callens* 1066 (BR); **Bas-Congo**, Léopoldville [Kinshasa], Matete, 5 Aug 1956, *A.Carlier* 334 (BR); **Ubangi-Uele**, Garamba, 14 May 1950, *H.De Saeger* 511 (BR); Garamba, route Dungu-Bagbele, km 17 de Bagbele, 27 Aug 1952, *G.Troupin* 2028 (BR); **Lacs Edouard et Kivu**, Plaine de la Ruzizi, sommet Tsamate, Apr 1950, *R.Germain* 6826 (BR).

RWANDA, Bugesera, 27 Mar 1970, *G.Bouxin* & *M.Radoux* 1631 (BR); Rusumo, route vers Nyarubuye, 25 Jan 1980, *D.Bridson* 299 (BR, WAG); Kibungo, Rusumo, 16 Oct 1974, *J.Lambinon* 74/1574 (BR, LG); Route Nyamasheke-Kibuye, 29 Mar 1972, *G.Troupin* 6510 (BR, WAG); Kitega, Bweru, Muhweza, 27 Nov 1957, *van der Ben* 1727 (BR).

BURUNDI, Buterama, Gasorwe, 22 May 1959, *van der Ben* 2558 (BR); Kamera-magambo, 27 Dec 1965, *J.Lewalle* 155 (BR, MO); Gitwenge, 2 Jan 1979, *M.Reekmans* 7448 (BR); Kagoma, E de Gitwenge, 7 Feb 1979, *M.Reekmans* 7639 (BR, WAG); Muramvya, Komwe, 24 May 1981, *M.Reekmans* 10355 (BR, MO, WAG).

Notes. 1. *Coleus laurentii* De Wild. is considered as a synonym of *C. welwitschii* by Paton et al. (2019). However, the type material (*E. & M. Laurent s.n.* [BR0000008109798], [BR0000006258580]) is remarkable in being almost glabrous in all vegetative parts; collecting notes on the label indicate the presence of white tubers (not collected); it could represent a different taxon (*C. rotundifolius*?).

2. *L. Liben 2855* is somewhat intermediate between *C. bojeri* and *C. welwitschii*, having robust lignified shoots, but lacking a true rhizome.

3. Many specimens from Rwanda, Burundi and W Tanzania have greyish-tomentose lower leaf surface and thicker leaves, corresponding to the type specimen of *Coleus thyrsiflorus*, but there is no real discontinuity with less pubescent forms.

4. See also note under *C. brazzavillensis*.

***Coleus zigzag* Meerts & A.J.Paton, sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77347707-1

Fig. 18A–H

Type. DR. CONGO, Ubangi-Uele, Parc national de la Garamba, Ndelele, colline rocheuse, sol humifère dans les dépressions, 26 Aug 1951, *H. De Saeger 1413* (holotype BR [BR0000017707787]; isotype K).

Diagnosis. Related to *Coleus bojeri* and other species formerly referred to the genus *Solenostemon* on account of lower calyx lobes fused into a lip, differing by the pedunculate cyme, subglabrous rachis, divaricate zigzagging cincinni, broadly cordiform to reniform foliar blade.

Description. Annual or perennial herb, 0.5–1.0 m high, more or less tufted, not reported to be aromatic; tubers lacking or not collected. Stem erect or ascending, quadrangular, more or less lignified in lower part, sparingly branched, with a mixed indumentum of very short, papilliform hairs and sparse, long, patent, multicellular hairs, these sometimes almost lacking, also with sparse sessile red glands, becoming subglabrous to papillate in the inflorescence. Leaves opposite, spreading, petiolate, blade broadly ovate to cordiform or almost reniform, shorter than the petiole, (1.0–)2.0–4.5 × (0.8–)1.8–4.0 cm, apex rounded to subacute, base truncate (in the smallest leaves) to cordate, then shortly attenuate into the petiole, margin often recurved, purplish, strongly crenate to serrate, teeth rounded, ca. 4/cm, 4–5 secondary veins on either side, densely covered with very short papilliform hairs on both surfaces, also with sparse long hairs, lower surface also with many red sessile glands, reticulum prominent below; petiole 1.5–6 cm long, canaliculate, pubescent like the stem. Inflorescence unbranched or branching at lower nodes, 15–40 cm long, lax, nodes (5–)15–60 mm apart, verticils (15–)30–50-flowered, cymes all pedunculate, dichasial, peduncle 5–15 mm, with two divaricate cincinni up to 30 mm long in fruit, zigzagging, with 5–22 flowers, papillate, often purplish; pedicel 0.5–1 mm long in flower, ca. 2 mm in fruit, attached eccentrically behind calyx posterior lip. Flower: calyx ca. 1 mm long at anthesis, pubescent, with red sessile glands, fruiting calyx 2.5–3(–4) mm long, shortly tubular or campanulate, papillate and with red sessile glands, throat truncate, posterior lip obovate, ca. 1.5 mm long, obtuse to rounded, apiculate, slightly recurved, not decurrent, lateral lobes rectangular-oblong, truncate to rounded, median lobes of anterior lip linear, fused

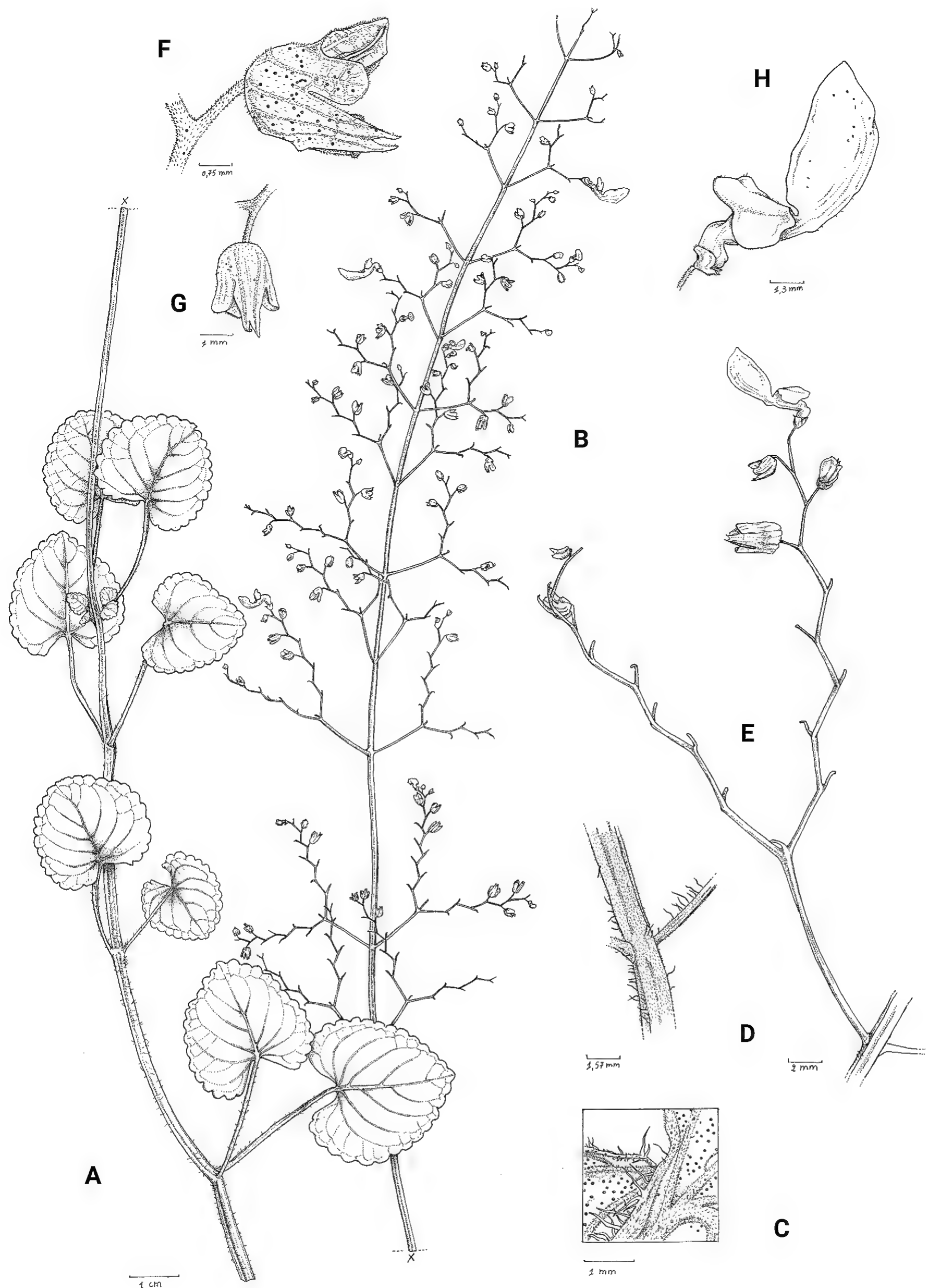


Figure 18. *Coleus zigzag* Meerts & A.J.Paton **A** stem and leaves **B** inflorescence **C** detail of petiole apex **D** detail of pubescence of inflorescence **E** cyme **F** fruiting calyx, side view **G** calyx seen from below **H** flower (**A** H.De Saeger 1413 & 3849 **B–E** H.De Saeger 1413 **F, G** H.De Saeger 3849). Drawn by Hilde Orye. Scale bars: 1 cm (**A, B**); 1 mm (**C**); 1.57 mm (**D**); 2 mm (**E**); 0.75 mm (**F**); 1 mm (**G**); 1.3 mm (**H**).

into a linear lower lip, straight, projecting well beyond the other lobes, with two fine points curving upwards 0.5–1 mm long. Corolla with red sessile glands, (3–)8–10 mm long, tube sigmoid, ca. 2 mm long, upper lobe 2 mm long, shortly pubescent, lower lip blue to purple, (2–)3–6 mm long, cucullate, 2–3 mm deep, enclosing stamens, shortly pubescent and with red sessile glands, stamens fused in lower half. Nutlets shiny brown, slightly compressed, 0.8–1 mm.

Etymology. The epithet refers to the characteristic zigzagging rachis of the cymes.

Distribution. W Uganda and NE DR. Congo.

Habitat and ecology. Rock crevices, savannah on shallow rocky soil; ca. 700–850 m elev.

Additional specimens. DR. CONGO, **Ubangi-Uele**, Parc national de la Garamba, Ndelele, fissures et dépressions rocheuses, 27 Sep 1952, *H.De Saeger* 3849 (BR); Mont Genze, sur la roche, 30 Sep 1953, *P.Gérard* 847 (BR); Entre Faradje et Dungu, savane rocheuse au bord du Kibali, crevasses dans les roches, Aug 1931, *J.Leb-run* 3458 (BR, K); Parc National de la Garamba, frontière du Soudan, près de Ndelele, affleurement rocheux, pelouse rase à *Cyanotis* et *Sporobolus*, 13 Aug 1952, *G.Troupin* 1848 (BR); **Forestier Central**, Haut-Zaïre, Ituri, env. de Nduye, Mont Mukonza, rochers, 8 Aug 1975, *S.Lisowski* 40451 (POZG); Same locality, 5 Jan 1976, *S.Lisowski* 41509, 41738 (POZG); Haut-Zaïre, Ituri, env. de Nduye, au-dessus du village Maitatu, Mont Mukonza, 12 Apr 1976, *S.Lisowski* 42315, 42498 (POZG).

UGANDA, West Nile Distr., Rokosa Hill, ¾ mile SE of Maracha [illegible] Camp, 6 Aug 1953, *R.J. Chancellor* 113 (K).

Note. The specimens from Ituri (region of Nduye), ca. 250 km south of the range of the species in the Garamba Region, match the type in all traits except for the almost straight, not zigzagging cincinni; we consider them as conspecific.

Unplaced names

Coleus poggeanus Briq., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19(2–3): 182. 1894. Type: DR. CONGO, Mussumba des Muata Jamwo [Mosumba Kekese], S08°1/2, Jan 1876, *P.Pogge* 364 (holotype B destroyed).

Coleus viridis Briq., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 19(2–3): 181. Type: DR. CONGO, Mussumba des Muata Jamwo [Mosumba Kekese], S08°1/2, Jan 1876, *P.Pogge* 365 (holotype B destroyed).

Species excluded

Coleus schizophyllus (Baker) A.J.Paton was reported from DR. Congo in error, based on *M.Schaijes* 1889 (BR) and *F.Malaisse* & *E.Robbrecht* 2356 (BR), which are *Equilabium pulcherrimum* (A.J.Paton) Mwanj. & A.J.Paton.

Coleus tetragonus (Gürke) Robyns & Lebrun, was reported from DR. Congo in error, based on *A.Hock* s.n. [BR0000009824928], the type specimen of *Plectranthus dekindtianus* Gürke. However, this specimen clearly belongs in *C. esculentus* var. *densus* (see note under that variety). The specimen *W.Robyns* 2061 (BR) was also misidentified as *C. tetragonus*, while it is actually *C. conglomeratus*. A specimen of *C. tetragonus* was collected in Zambia very close to the DR. Congo border (*Brédo* 3123 [BR]). However, no authentic materials of *C. tetragonus* have been seen from DR. Congo, Rwanda and Burundi so far.

Acknowledgements

Justyna Szymanska-Wiland (POZG) provided specimens on loan; Olivier Lachenaud (BR) provided information on specimens of *Coleus pengbelensis* from Central African Republic; Hilde Orye (BR) skilfully prepared all illustrations and Caroline Loup (MPU) provided images of specimens of *Coleus pengbelensis*; we are most grateful to all of them. Curators at BR, BRLU and K are gratefully acknowledged.

Additional information

Conflict of interest

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Ethical statement

No ethical statement was reported.

Funding

No funding was reported.

Author contributions

PM contributed to Conceptualisation, Methodology, Investigation, Data Curation, Writing – Original draft, Writing – Review and Editing.

AJP contributed to Validation, Investigation, Writing – Review and Editing, Supervision.

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Data availability

All of the data that support the findings of this study are available in the main text or Supplementary Information.

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Supplementary material 1

Herbarium specimens examined

Authors: Pierre J. Meerts, Alan J. Paton

Data type: xlsx

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Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.246.129476.suppl1>